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"Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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## Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer. Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

### EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

BISMARCK was beaten.

On Thursday night there was a thunder storm in Louisville, Ky.

MICHAEL DORAN has been elected United States senator from Minnesota.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Illinois to erect a monument to the memory of the late Senator Logan.

MR. FARWELL, who will be Senator Logan's successor in the national senate, is one of Chicago's best and most enterprising citizens. He is also the possessor of a good stock of ability.

REPUBLICAN nominations in Philadelphia are: Mayor, Edwin H. Fidler; Receiver of Taxes, Henry Clay; City Solicitor, Charles F. Warwick; Police Magistrate, Charles Fulmer.

IN the selection of Mr. George Pearson for his private secretary Governor Beaver displayed wisdom. Mr. Pearson is an honor graduate of Harvard College and a gentleman of extensive political knowledge.

On Thursday Gov. Pattison issued the last death warrant which will be expected of him. He ordered William Josiah McMeen to be executed on the 29th of next March. McMeen poisoned his wife at Port Royal, Juniata county, nearly a year ago.

E. B. HAINES, who was at one time interested in newspaper work in this part of Pennsylvania, is now a contestant for a seat in the New Jersey legislature. As he is now a Republican (though formerly a Democrat) his claim may be considered good.

SOMEbody has been reflecting upon the financial stability of Mr. John Whitehead, the well known coal operator in Huntingdon. Mr. W. indignantly denies that he is in any difficulty. He says that he owes very little and his business can command \$300,000 at any time.

JOHN BRIGHT speaks out on the subject of the fishery dispute with his old-time bluntness of speech and manliness of character. The behavior of Canada in this matter displays wretched, paltry spirit, which would not have attained its present development had the Administration acted with proper spirit in the protection of American interests.

MAY R. HEWITT, of New York city, is still living. A man who has been in Congress cannot be killed by an election as Mayor. He has had an attack of rheumatism, but that is all. For some reason reports of his death continued to be circulated, and it is said that he was compelled to hire an additional servant whose sole duty it was to contradict such reports.

It is very disagreeable sometimes for states to be evenly divided in regard to the strength of the respective political parties. For instance, look at New Jersey and Indiana, where much trouble has been experienced by the strenuous attempts of each party to obtain control of the legislature. As a consequence, the time is spent in wrangling instead of legislation. Like Pennsylvania, both New Jersey and Indiana should be strongly Republican.

THE action of the Republicans in the Nevada Legislature in selecting ex Senator Stewart for Fair's successor insures a Republican in the place of a Democrat. Stewart came to the Senate in 1865 a very rich man. A turn of the wheel made him a poor one when he went out. In course of time another made him rich again; and now the last turn lands him in the Senate once more. He is a Republican of the first water, and though Senator from Nevada, lives in San Francisco.

LAUREL SEMINARY at Ansondale, Mass., announces that instruction in cooking will be included in its studies hereafter. The circular making this announcement contains a list of the dishes the young ladies will be taught to compound. But in the entire list we cannot find mince pie mentioned. The other articles may be very excellent, but we hereby give notice that if the girls at Laurel Seminary are not instructed how to make mince pie we shall not visit that institution when we are in search of a wife.

### Postal Facts and Figures.

THE development of the postal facilities of this country and England and the amount of business transacted in the two countries is eloquent with facts and figures calculated to amaze anyone. Rowland Hill was the pioneer of cheap postage in England, and his example has been followed by many nations. It is said that the United States has the cheapest postage in the world, and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* proves it by showing that a letter of one ounce is carried a distance of thousands of miles for two cents, while in Great Britain the equivalent charge of one penny is charged for a letter of half an ounce, carried a maximum distance of three hundred miles.

England and the United States are the two greatest letter writing and letter-carrying countries of the world, and the facts concerning the business are interesting as illustrations of the Anglo-Saxon temperament that is common to both. Official documents enable us to make some comparisons of the postal business of the two countries. A British Blue-Book tells us that during the year ending June 30, 1886, there were posted in England 1,403,547,900 letters, 171,290,000 postal cards, 342,207,400 book packets and circulars, 147,721,100 newspapers—in all 2,064,766,400 articles. During the same twelve months in the United States there were issued 2,174,360,740 stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., and the amount required for the current year is estimated at 2,814,084,577. It is not stated that other missives were really counted, and it is presumed that the figures were derived from the stamps and envelopes sold, this presumption being strengthened by the fact that each item concludes with two ciphers, showing that the issues were by hundreds. Great Britain, considering its population and territory is still far in advance of the United States in its Post-Office business. Its "returned letters," which we call "dead letters," numbered in the year nearly thirteen millions, while ours were less than five millions; its money orders amounted to nearly \$11,000,000, or \$55,000,000; while ours were \$47,312,700. In this latter branch of the business we are gaining, and shall soon surpass Great Britain.

There is no way of comparing the quantity of large parcels carried by the Post-Office departments of the two countries. The maximum weight allowed in Great Britain is eleven pounds and in the United States four pounds, and our reports give no statistics of the number and weight of the parcels. The Telegraph is included in the postal business of Great Britain, and for this we can make no comparison. The Postal Savings Bank System is also peculiarly British, and we only mention here the fact that last year there were made 6,474,484 deposits, amounting to \$16,034,694, while the withdrawals, numbering 2,282,052, summed up £13,292,743. The whole deposits remaining in all the postal banks a year ago were nearly fifty millions sterling, or \$250,000,000. These belong to the people who are not rich. Their money thus deposited yields them a good interest, and its security has the guarantee of the government. It would be a good thing if the system were established in the United States, as it is in Canada and other colonies and some of the countries of continental Europe.

The purpose of this article, however, is to show the prodigious business done by the Post-Office departments of Great Britain and the United States in the carrying of letters and newspapers. And yet can any man comprehend it from the figures given? Can he take into his mind and hold there the idea of two thousand millions of British and three thousand millions of American letters, written, enveloped, stamped, carried from one mile to three thousand, and each handled by three or four or more men before each reaches its particular person among five thousand millions? Such figures for a single year surpass the proverbially unnumbered hairs of the head; they approach those of the sands of the sea; they are almost an encroachment on the realm of infinitude. The modern letters of the mails fly in limitless directions and distances. The old phrase *littera scripta manet* cannot be applied even by a forced interpretation. A very few of the countless flock fall by the wayside from bad writing or wrong direction or thieving clerks and carriers. But the great swarm flies incessantly, each to its individual goal. It is a moving panorama of "winged words" (*epa pterocenta*) such as even Homer's epic vision could not have foreseen. The

siege of Troy was not so sublime. But people do not think of this when they are licking and sticking five thousand million stamps per annum, and pondering over the arithmetical statements of Blue Books and Department Reports.

### The Labor Party.

The leaders of what is known as the "George movement" in New York City, are actively engaged in forming a National Labor party, to be ready to play a part in the next Presidential campaign, and any other political contest that may interest them in the meantime. They have already accomplished the important and difficult task of formulating a platform, but when it is understood that the principal planks embody the peculiar political and economic ideas of Mr. Henry George, the facility with which the work was done becomes less surprising.

It is not a very formidable job for the theorists of the George school to get together and construct a platform liberal enough to suit themselves. Neither does it require herculean efforts to label themselves the "National Labor Party." The pinch will come when they ask the laboring men of the country to endorse the declarations which are set forth in the name and on behalf of all who toil. The nationalization of land, the denial of the right of individual ownership in land, absolute free trade and the raising of revenues by direct taxation, are some of the radical changes proposed in our system of government by the organizers of the new party.

Why should such a declaration of principles be styled the platform of the National Labor Party? It may be liberal enough for Socialists, Communists and Anarchists, but if so, it is decidedly too liberal for that large, industrious and conservative class known as "working-men"—a term which comprehends every subdivision of toil and embraces all who live by the constant application of their brain or brawn. A "National Party" that cannot attract those who stand by the rights of property and person, and the duty of the Government to protect them in the free enjoyment of those rights, is a misnomer and a fraud. A few positively bad things in a platform will vitiate all that is good in it—and there is much that is bad in the George theory of government.

### On Washington's Birthday.

Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, has issued a call for an Interstate Convention in the interest of stock-raising, dairying, fruit-growing, and general agriculture, to be held at Lake Charles, La., on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, 1887.

The convention will be formally opened on Wednesday morning, after the close of Mardi Gras.

One of the most noteworthy indications of the great industrial progress of the Gulf States is the marked attention of their publicmen to agriculture and the efforts they are making to bring the theory and the methods of agriculture in those States into harmony with the teachings of science and the highest demands of a progressive civilization. Nature has been prodigal of her gifts to the State of Louisiana. For fertility of soil, salubrious climate, and for great variety of products, Louisiana ranks among the most favored countries of the globe.

Governor McEnery has shown commendable wisdom in thus giving the weight of his official influence to call a convention which cannot fail to be of inestimable value to the farm interest of that State and the country generally. This convention is so called that excursionists can remain in New Orleans till the close of Mardi Gras and take the train for Lake Charles on Tuesday evening.

Address S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La., for full particulars.

THE war dogs of Europe are fiercely howling and "Uncle Sam," with a serene expression of countenance, says: "It's wrong, friends, to hurt one another, but I am happy to inform you that, in case of trouble, I have a full supply of the necessities of life and the munitions for its destruction that I will be pleased to furnish you cheap for cash."

Stanley didn't have time to stay in this country and continue his lecture tour, but his African engagements are not so pressing but what he has leisure enough to enjoy London hospitality. Probably had his lectures been profitable Africa would have waited on him here as indulgently as it does now that he is in London.

### The Change.

At Harrisburg changes are taking place this week which concern all the State. The party that stepped into power on the political tidal wave is stepping out again, and the naturally predominant party in Pennsylvania is re-establishing itself in the place.

If in every state the Democrats had such faithful representatives of their party as they have in Pennsylvania they would better deserve these occasional triumphs. Gov. Robert Pattison has given the State an excellent administration. The truth is, however, Mr. Pattison is far ahead of his party and a very thorough search might be made in that organization without finding his equal. A Republican Governor, who of course will surround himself with Republicans is about to succeed him. It is in the fact that his successor is a resident of Centre county that makes the events of this week so exceptionally interesting to our readers.

Gen. Beaver will be head and centre of State Government for four years to come. It is not denied that he has the wide acquaintance, experience and judgment to make his regime a very brilliant and prosperous one. Like Mr. Pattison, he is a Christian gentleman. He has better executive ability than Mr. Pattison and a wider knowledge of men and affairs. He also has, in a greater degree than Mr. Pattison, the thorough confidence of the people. May his administration be a thoroughly prosperous one.

### Religion and Prohibition.

The logic which governs the actions of Mr. Callaghan, one of the members of the legislature, is difficult to understand. He moves that the proceedings shall not be opened with prayer because the legislature intends to force upon the people a prohibition amendment to the constitution, which is an abomination, because *some* have been sanctified. Even if the legislature intended to do what Mr. Callaghan so execrates his motion would be very wrong, because if we admit that the proposed action of the legislature is contrary to religion it is certain that the legislature should be prayed for and perhaps wrong action will then be avoided, as we suppose Mr. C. believes in the efficacy of prayer. But the legislature has not in contemplation any such action as to "force upon the people a prohibition amendment to the constitution." The legislature intends only to permit the people to vote on the subject and when the question is being canvassed before the voters will be the time for Callaghan to introduce the religious phase of the subject. Most prohibition laws, we believe, make an exception of wine for sacramental purposes and if this is done Mr. Callaghan's prop will again be knocked from him. The primary object of this motion seems to have been to attract notoriety to the person who made it. By all means, the legislature should be prayed for.

DR. HIGBEE, the Superintendent of the Soldier's Orphan Schools of this State, has been only just to himself in his request to the Legislature for an investigation of the grave charges of mismanagement which have been made against him and on which Governor Pattison based his attempt to remove him from office. Indeed Dr. Higbee has already rested too long under the most serious imputations, and he ought now to hurry up the investigation which he prays for in order that his record may be made as clear as he declares that it is. But there must be no suspicion of a whitewash about this investigation. If Speaker Boyer appoints a committee for such a purpose, it must be made up of members who will get down to the whole truth and the exact truth about these schools without fear or favor.

MONDAY was a day of frequent and great changes in the weather. The rain which fell during the morning was generally unexpected and unwelcome. It was well though that the temperature remained warm enough to melt the frightful covering of ice which was so dangerous. The blizzard of wind and snow which prevailed toward evening was probably the beginning of a protracted cold period.

FROM one of the Bellefonte pulpits on Sunday morning was heard a scathing denunciation of the fashionable décolleté style of dress in vogue among ladies at balls and parties. We are glad that the pulpit has courage to denounce a custom which threatens to contaminate society and it will find a warm support in the more respectable class of secular newspapers.

### The Indiana Muddle.

The most recent phase of the political muddle in Indiana is given in the following dispatch from Indianapolis, dated Monday, the 17th:

The circuit court this morning granted the injunction of Green Smith, restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson from acting as president pro tem of the senate, or from assuming the chairmanship of the joint senatorial convention, holding that Robertson was illegally elected. The decision is a democratic victory. Lieutenant Governor Robertson will appeal to the supreme court.

Judge Ayers in his decision held that the court had jurisdiction of the case, and also that there is no provision of the constitution whereby a lieutenant governor can be elected at any other time than when a governor is elected, that is, once every four years; and inasmuch as the election was not constitutional, the proceedings could not be a contested election, as provided for by the constitution and statutes. He granted the writ of injunction against Colonel Robertson, to restrain him from presiding at the joint convention on Wednesday. In conclusion, the judge said he assumed jurisdiction, and made the decision he did, so there could be an appeal to the supreme court at once, he believing that upon such an important question the opinion of that court should be had.

SOME days ago the New York *Herald* made the statement that the price of steel rails had advanced \$10 per ton within the past year, and that of this advance the workman only got \$270 for his labor, while the manufacturer pocketed \$7.30 for his share of the advance in price. The idea evidently of the *Herald* was to show that protection did not benefit the laborer as much as it did the manufacturer. The statement, however, is misleading and calculated to do harm, in that it helps to add to the discontent of the laboring classes. Now it is well known that within the year in which this advance of ten dollars per ton in steel rails has been made, everything entering into their production has advanced from the production of the raw material in the mine, the coal consumed in making the steel, and the labor put upon it to place it on the market as well as freight to shipping points, so that in reality the manufacturer does not pocket the whole of the \$7.30 claimed by the *Herald*. If these advanced costs of coal, freight, raw material and all are considered, and the *Herald* is correct in saying that labor got \$270 of the advance, does it not get a fair proportion of the rise in price? Now, if the free traders had their way and had taken off the duty on foreign rails, would there have been an advance of \$10 per ton on American rails, and would it have been possible to have given the laborer the benefit of \$270 out of the \$10? We rather think not, but more likely on the other hand, in order to compete with the foreign steel rail manufacturers, our American laborer would have suffered a reduction instead of an advance in wages.

CLUVIERUS, who was hung on Friday at Richmond for the murder of his Cousin, FANNY MADISON, protested his innocence to the last. The case against him was too strong, however, to admit of any reasonable doubt of his guilt. He had wronged the girl, wanted to get rid of her, had gotten her to come to Richmond, and while no one saw him murder her, yet circumstances firmly bridged the gap. CLUVIERUS has fought hard for his life, and has tried in every possible way to secure pardon or respite, and hoped to the last that something would intervene to save him if only he kept a stiff upper lip and maintained his stout denial.

NEWSPAPER advertising pays. This is proven in our own experience and the experience of many other newspapers is the same. For instance, very few items of interest or importance are inserted in the DAILY NEWS that are not heard from, and sometimes heard from in very unexpected quarters. A brief advertisement inserted in the New York *Herald* has been known to receive three hundred replies in a few hours.

THE inaugural address delivered at noon on Tuesday, by Governor Jas. A. Beaver is a strong, conservative and very sound document; thorough and explicit on all important questions of state affairs. It will be received with favor throughout the state.

### GENERAL NOTES.

A feud between rival brass bands in Texas has resulted in two murders.

Seventy-five wild cats have been killed this winter in Sonoma county, California.

Coal has been put up \$1 a ton in Brooklyn by local retail dealers' "combination."

It is now learned that England's Jockey, Archer, left a fortune of more than \$1,000,000.

Hard coal is selling at \$13 a ton at Emporia, Kan., and an advance of \$3 a ton is threatened.

In Upper Alton, Ill., there are 137 marriageable young women and only 18 eligible single men.

A farmer in Delaware county, N. Y., has a pork barrel that has been in constant use for 160 years.

A Rockford man advertised for a wife and quickly secured one with a bank account of \$10,000.

At a euchre party recently an Illinois woman won "a splendid motto of Nearer my God to thee."

Senator Sherman has, since his boyhood, been a careful collector of autographs of eminent persons.

Farmer Bates, of Hand county, Dak., has started an order to be known as the Knights of Agriculture.

News comes from New York that the Spelling Reform Association intends to establish a quarterly journal.

Mrs. Langtry wears on the street a costume of dark green cloth, trimmed with brown fur with a turban to match.

A snow-white hawk has been killed in Campbell county. It will be stuffed and sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Senator Sherman has since his boyhood been a careful collector—but not solicitor, of course—of autographs of eminent persons.

A fund has been started at Lewistown, Mo., for the relief of Solon Chase, the once influential Greenbacker, who has been left homeless by fire.

An owl was captured in Buffalo county, Wis., that measured five feet from tip to tip of its wings. It is now on exhibition in a meat market at Mondovi.

At the annual dinner of the Harvard class of 1825 in Boston the other night eight gentlemen were present, the youngest of whom is Dr. Holmes, aged 77.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave \$1500 in charity to purchase food, clothing and coal on Christmas Day among her tenants in Shoreditch and Bethnal Green.

George Jeffers, a Merced county, Cal., farmer, became despondent over the prospect of a dry season and hanged himself. The next day the rains began.

A visit to the sewers of Paris was a feature of a press festival recently held in that city. Five hundred persons availed themselves of the singular programme.

Minnet Barrient and wife, of Matamoros, Mex., celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their marriage a few days ago. The husband is 102 years old and the wife 96.

Mrs. Douglair, of Branch county, Michigan, gave birth to twins two years ago. A year ago she gave birth to triplets. Last year she added four more little Boulangers to the nursery.

Among the students of medicine in the University of Naples is Miss Sophia Bakuin, daughter of the famous Russian agitator, whose widow married the Neapolitan lawyer, Carlo Gambrelli.

The Shah of Persia and his wives were reported some time ago to be delighted with a new dish prepared for them by a Viennese cook. Investigation showed that the new dish was nothing else than simple Vannese rolls.

It was in the Arkansas Legislature that religious rivalry entered into the contest for the office of Chaplain, resulting in the selection of a Methodist over a Baptist, in spite of the fact that the latter denomination can usually do as it pleases in the state.

Mary Cemis, a plump and rosy lipped Flemish girl of 23, with no bonnet or shawl, crossed the Atlantic in the steamship *Westernland*. She says she did not intend to. She was visiting aboard at Antwerp when the steamship started. She will be sent back.

Twelve students in the Worcester Free Institution have been suspended because on New Year's eve they built a big bonfire and gave the firemen a long run. They will be received back when they pay \$50 into the fund of the Worcester firemen's Relief Association.

A wild boar was killed in Rice creek swamp, near Palatka, Fla., a few days ago. The hog weighed more than 300 pounds, and was killed by Mr. Jimmie Grooms. The tusks were about seven inches long, and shows just what a Florida razorback can do when given the freedom of the swamps.

The great university which Senator Stanford is about to establish in California will be as complete in every way as it is possible to make such an institution. Its buildings will be comfortable, healthy, convenient and beautiful. Handsome and well built cottages will be used for the students' quarters instead of the usual college dormitories.



## Poetry.

## TOM'S NEW YEAR'S RESOLVES.

No more tea- and cigars I'll smoke,  
No dollars thus I'll spend  
No walking to the bar with boys,  
No uppers with a friend.

No more to bala or to theatre,  
No sleigh rides, hops or fairs,  
But every night at nine o'clock  
Will find me snug up stairs.

And thus I'll all my money save  
To be a millionaire,  
And live to be an Alderman—  
Oh how the girls will stare!

So here I write my firm resolve:  
I've turned a brand new leaf,  
To each temptation I'll be cold  
As stout, in the new year.

Knock at the door—"Hello, who's there?"  
"Why, Tom, my boy, such talk  
We've got a first-class party up,  
And you're set down for one."

"Oh, no, I can't!" "Now, Tom shut up!  
You can't back out that way!  
Why, all the girls are going, too,  
And your own dear, sweet, Mary."

"Oh, hang that book—leave out the leaf!  
We're boys but for a day,  
I'll go to my room—yes, yes,  
To have a ride with Mary."

## HOW THEY FIXED IT.

O'er the silent, slumbering city,  
Night had spread her sable pall,  
And a dense frown of blackness  
Laid its shadow over all.

Smith and Jones and Brown together  
Chanced to be in the same street,  
And the darkness brooding o'er them  
Could not fail to make them greet.

"Ah, it's sad to see this blackness  
O'er our town," they softly said,  
Then they put their heads together  
And agreed to paint it red.

## Our Story Teller.

## THE FINGER-END.

## CHAPTER I.

"MUCH DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS AVOIDED."

"Send for the police." "The police? Pardon me, sir, but do you think it advisable to make the matter public?"

"And why not, pray? What reason should there be for concealment? Explain what you mean."

The last speaker was a tall slightly-built man, with blanch hair closely-cut, thin cheeks cleanly shaven, and a long drooping moustache, silvery-white. His small green-grey eyes gleamed angrily, like the eyes of an irritated cat, as he fixed them upon his companion from beneath bushy white eyebrows, meeting over them in a frown that wrinkled the colorless skin of his high narrow forehead.

He had himself much of the look of one by profession habitually employed in investigations requiring care and cunning—bloodless, emotionless, unsympathetic. You might, a physiognomist would have said, have moved such a man to hatred and long-enduring revenge, but never to love.

But Sir Richard Fordyce occupied no managerial or inquisitorial office; at least, such a description could not have justly been applied to him as head of one of Her Majesty's highest government offices.

The house in which the dialogue took place was Sir Richard's, an old-fashioned red-brick mansion close to the banks of the Thames at Fulham, and the scene enacting one of a strange and horrible real life drama, with the curiously complicated plot of which we shall have now, if it please you, to deal.

"What reason should there be for concealment?" repeated Sir Richard angrily, stamping his foot.

"No exact reason that I know of," replied Mr. Cuthbert Craven, his secretary, "except that, as a rule, I have always been led to understand these enquiries, when placed in the hands of an ordinary police-officer, are conducted with so much unnecessary publicity."

"If publicity lead to the detection of the thief, and the restoration of my poverty, I see no reason to object to it."

"It is only for you to say; I await your instructions."

"You have them. Send for the police." "Certainly," replied the secretary with a slight bow, and moving towards the door, whilst Sir Richard, turning his back upon him, rested his foot upon the fender, and drummed with his long thin fingers impatiently upon the mantelpiece.

Before Mr. Craven had time to gently close the door behind him, he was called back.

"These fellows are clumsy, are they? Make a great fuss? Upset one? Turn one's house topsy-turvy? Is that what you mean?"

"I have known several cases of their doing so," replied Craven; "and that is not the worst."

"Indeed! What else do they do?"

"The code of the ordinary blundering police-official," said Mr. Craven, after carefully closing the door behind him, "is not that of the rest of humanity. With him any and every one is guilty until proved to be innocent—not that all are innocent until proved to be guilty. The first duty of Inspector Hardfoot, when called in to make an enquiry, is to find a clue. This must be done, and must be done without delay—that is a *sine qua non*. Anything looking like a clue is therefore greedily seized upon and adhered to, in spite of all outside suggestion, and in the meanwhile the real culprit, seeing the turn things have taken, has plenty of leisure to clear away any traces of the deed he may, in the hurry of the moment, have overlooked."

"You do not appear to have a high opinion of the police," said Sir Richard, who still stood with his back turned towards his companion.

"I have very little personal knowledge of them," said Craven with a bright smile, that lit up his face; "honest, fair and clear blue eyes like a gleam of summer sunshine. I only speak at second-hand. Certainly one case did I see within my experience. It was a case of robbery, in which, in the end, after being hounded to death by enquiries as to how, when, and where, by the police, the owner of the property, who had raised the alarm, actually found himself in the dock for perjury. It is true I had some strong reasons for wishing to keep to myself some secret connected with the past history of the diamond."

Upon the mirror placed above the mantelpiece, Sir Richard's eyes, throughout the other's talk, had been steadfastly fixed.

Reflected there, he could see distinctly every movement of the other's face in the brighter background, whilst a few features of his own were veiled by shadow. At the word "diamond" his half-closed eyes opened suddenly with a startled gaze, and he, and the world in a loud sharp tone, yet

without turning. "I beg pardon, sir," said the secretary; "my mind was, at the moment, running on the diamond you had lost. In the case of the person I was speaking of, it was a ruby bracelet, belonging to a lady between whom and the prosecutor there existed an intrigue—that was, in fact, why he varied with the police."

The other made no reply, but slowly the cold grey shade crept back to his face, from which a transient flash of color had banished it a while ago, and his eyes half-closed again as they were usually.

The secretary seemed to be respectfully awaiting his commands. A light-haired, strongly-built, good-looking young fellow this secretary, with, perhaps, if fault must be found with him, rather too heavy a jaw, and too thick a throat. One would have expected him to have been found more proficient in athletic sports—in the hunt, on the river, or in the duties of a private secretary, but Sir Richard, but little given to praise, had pronounced him "invaluable."

"I am at your service," said Craven, after a pause. "Shall I go to the local police-office?"

"No."

"Do you intend to employ the services of a private detective? In that case—"

"Do you know one?"

"Not even by name. But their addresses are advertised in the newspapers. I meant if you would give me your instructions I could act for you. Your own time is of too much value."

"I am the best judge of that, perhaps. No, thank you, Mr. Craven, I will go by myself."

"Shall I find you the address, sir? Oh, here they are."

Sir Richard took it from his hand, and cast his eyes over the column the secretary had pointed out, then was about to fold the paper up, and put it in his pocket, when Craven interposed:

"I beg pardon, sir. That is the copy of the Times that you usually file. Oddly enough there does not appear to be any other paper in the room. But if you will select any particular man—I suppose they are all about alike—I will write his address down in a moment."

"Take the first. What does he say?" Craven read aloud:

"GRIPPER'S SECRET INVESTIGATION OFFICE. No. 1, Charing Cross. Mr. Gripper, of the R. M. Mouchard, Paris, and of Scotland-yard, London, may be privately consulted in all cases of crime, casualty, or misfortune. The utmost secrecy preserved, and no steps taken without full authority of employer. Much domestic unhappiness has been averted by the system adopted by Mr. Gripper."

"It would seem from this person—Gripper is his name—Mr. Gripper's experience that it was, as a rule, advisable to hush up a crime as soon as its perpetrator is discovered," said Sir Richard.

"It would seem so," replied the secretary quietly. "Shall I read the others?"

"No, that will do. Gripper, No. 1, Charing Cross. I shall remember that, you need not write it down."

Sir Richard's brow had for some time past been waiting without. In three minutes time he had taken his seat, giving directions to be driven to Charing Cross. Mr. Craven, the secretary, watching his departure from the study window, repeated mechanically the last words of the advertisement:

"Much domestic unhappiness has been averted by the system adopted by Mr. Gripper."

In this case too, thus far, at least, scandal and disgrace would appear to have been successfully postponed.

## CHAPTER II.

"MR. GRIPPER RAISED HIS EYEBROWS."

At the date of this story—twelve years ago—you had, did you wish to find it at all, to go in search of No. 1, Charing Cross, through an iron gate and up a narrow passage. Had you furthermore desired to hold communion with Mr. Gripper, a dim-lighted winding staircase lay before you, and in the gloom of a dark, walled apartment on the second floor, behind a darker office through which you had first to pass, Gripper seemingly lay in wait—at any hour prepared for consultation.

Equivalent as crime is in this great city, it need have been still further increased, one may charitably suppose, to have crowded Mr. Gripper's staircase with his clients passing to and fro. At any rate, by some chance no client of Mr. Gripper's ever met another client or saw other living souls within the building but Gripper himself, a thin wiry old man who acted as his clerk, and a tall bulky individual with whom we shall presently have to deal.

The occasion of Sir Richard's visit was no exception to the rule.

The baronet sat in his chair. Mr. Gripper was for the moment engaged, but would see Sir Richard immediately. Sir Richard waited a minute or two, then was summoned to the presence.

"I have come to consult you respecting a loss I have sustained," said Sir Richard. "A diamond, weighing four carats and valued at one hundred and fifty pounds, has, I have reason to believe, been stolen from my iron safe in my study. Instead of going directly to the proper—I should say, the police authorities, I have come to you."

Mr. Gripper, with the faintest possible smile, bowed his head, patted the back of one hand with the other, and said:

"You had possibly reasons for wishing—in the first instance—that the case should be privately conducted? Will you permit me to ring the bell? Thank you. This is Mr. Greengraves, the most trustworthy of the officers I employ. It is most fortunate that he is here at this very moment. You will permit Mr. Greengraves to be seated, Sir Richard?"

"Thank you," replied Mr. Greengraves, without waiting for the concession requested. "I can listen better standing."

Sir Richard, knitting his brows, regarded the speaker for a moment fixedly. He was the burly man before alluded to, sandy-haired, broad-shouldered, with large hands and feet. About his face there was nothing remarkable. He had a pug nose and a wide mouth. He might have been as cunning as a fox, or as stupid as a pig, for what you could judge of his character from his physiognomy. Sir Richard quickly concluded that he must wait and see before he himself could decide, and went on with his story.

"To use as few words as possible," said Sir Richard, "I placed this diamond in my safe—it is a patent safe and closes with a spring—yesterday afternoon before going down to the House of Commons. I dined at the House, and remained, either listening to the debates, or in conversation with members in the smoking-room, until half-past eleven. I then went to my club, and returned to Fulham in a cab at one o'clock in the morning. I locked the diamond up before starting, and took the key with me. I found the key this morning in the pocket where I had placed it over-night. It is, as far as I can imagine, impossible that any one could have access to the key."

"The two first points to be certain of are, that you did actually place the diamond in the safe, and that you did actually lock the

safe. You say you are certain of both these facts?"

"Positive!"

"The next question then is, Do you suspect any one?"

"Certainly not. I should have commenced by saying so—or make some inquiries myself."

Mr. Gripper bowed his head, dipped a pen, the handle of which he had been meditatively chewing into the ink, and asked:

"May I inquire of what your household consists, how long each person has been with you, with any other information you can give me?"

"There are Saunders, my butler—I have had him over fifteen years; Mrs. Gee, my housekeeper, who has been with me about the same time or longer. There are two footmen, Charles and James, and a boy; Edwards, the cook, and two other female servants; and I forgot to mention him—Mr. Cuthbert Craven, my secretary."

"And that comprises all your household, Sir Richard?"

"And you have no reason for doubting the honesty of these persons?"

"None."

"And you had good characters with all?"

"I presume so. I leave these matters to the housekeeper."

Whilst the baronet had been speaking, Gripper made a list of the inmates of the house from the information he had received, Greengraves, meanwhile, standing by thoughtfully feeling the outline of his own chin, an occupation from which he now desired to stretch forth his hand and possess himself of a small thick volume lying on the chief's desk. Turning the leaves of this leisurely, he found a page, and handing book back, pointed with his finger to a paragraph, under certain words of which he drew a line with his thumb-nail.

Gripper looked at it with seeming carelessness, and read aloud the list he had written down:

"I have omitted no one, I presume?" he inquired. "Her ladyship, I presume."

"I should have mentioned Lady Fordyce first," said Sir Richard.

One might almost have fancied that the discovery of so odd a blunder would have raised a faint smile to the lips of the most solemnly official. It raised instead, for a moment, a slight flush to Sir Richard's cheek, and an angry gleam in his eyes, of which Greengraves took mental note.

"Of course," said Gripper, "when you speak of its being impossible that any one could have had access to the key, you did not include her ladyship?"

"Yes, I did," said Sir Richard curtly. Mr. Gripper raised his eyebrows.

"Indeed?" said he.

"Lady Fordyce and I occupy separate apartments."

As he stopped here, volunteering no further information, Gripper said:

"Mr. Greengraves shall take the matter in hand without a moment's waste of time. It is customary, I should add, in these matters to deposit a small sum for working expenses—three guineas."

Sir Richard laid the money upon the table and rose to depart.

"I beg pardon, sir," said Greengraves; "the diamond was, I suppose, a family jewel?"

"Yes."

As he thus spoke, a transient flush upon the cheek and the momentary light in his eyes, of which Greengraves took mental note.

"You could recognise it again, of course, if untouched?"

"Yes, I suppose; though you are not likely to find another diamond in the course of your researches," he answered quickly.

"No, no; not likely," replied Greengraves dreamily. "I was thinking it might fall into the hands of a receiver, in which case it might get mixed up with others. However, you would know it, or her ladyship would."

"It will be better for me at once to tell you," said Sir Richard, "that her ladyship is ignorant of its existence or its loss, or of my having come to you. I trust that it may not be found necessary to hold any communication with her upon the subject."

"In all probability it will not," said Gripper; "and even in such a case, Sir Richard, Mr. Greengraves would not venture to move in the matter without first consulting you."

"Is that all you have to ask me?"

"At present, everything."

"Would you kindly write on the back of your card, sir," said Greengraves, handing it to him; "let bearer await my return. Are you going back home now?"

"No."

"You may be away a couple of hours?"

"I have some business to attend to, and possibly may not return to Fulham until late."

"If you can call here then, sir, to-morrow morning, I think we may be able to give you some information," said Gripper, rising in his turn; and opening the door, he conducted Sir Richard to the top of the stairs.

## A Famous Duel.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN MARTIN SCOTT, THE HERO OF THE CELEBRATED COON STORY.

In the *Tribune* last week was an interesting article taken from the *Atlanta Constitution* and headed "Who Capt. Scott was?" Capt. Scott, it may be necessary to repeat, owed most of his widespread fame to a coon that volunteered once on a time, as the story goes, to "come down" and save the distinguished

marksmanship the trouble of shooting at him. The fable gained a wide circulation and has often since been attributed to Davy Crockett and others. It was first printed in a country paper of New York State about 1840 and is said to have had some political significance at that time. In substance it was in effect that a party of sportsmen had been shooting in vain at a raccoon that was perched on one of the highest branches of a very tall tree. At length Capt. Scott arrived and was in the act of pulling the trigger when the coon looked slyly around the limb and said:

"Who are you?"

"I am Scott."

"What Scott?"

"I am Capt. Scott."

"Are you Capt. Martin Scott?"

"The same."

"Well, then," said the coon, unlimbering himself, "you need not shoot; I'll come down." When it was originally printed Capt. Scott's name was not used, and it is credited with having a satirical bearing on him then, though it afterward rounded to his glory.

The narrative of Capt. Scott's life and adventures printed in the Southern papers was deficient in certain facts that have been obtained from the member of a family brought up near that of the great rifle-shot at Bennington, Vt. It is true that from early boyhood Scott was remarkable for his proficiency with firearms, but it is not stated that in early youth he had had a taste of military experience which turned his thoughts in the direction of a soldier's life and made him restless and discontented upon his father's farm. His commission as an Ensign in the army was not obtained for him through any mysterious agency, as the *Constitution's* contributor states, but was secured through the instrumentality of influential neighbors. The stories of his deeds with the rifle while in the army are undoubtedly true though there are some that would astonish the marksmen of to-day. Col. Mercy says he has seen officers who vouch for having seen Capt. Scott do this: he would take two potatoes, throw them into the air successively, and put a pistol ball through both of them as they crossed in the air, one going up and one coming down.

His celebrated duel while stationed at a military post on the frontier—it was at Fort Snelling, Minn.—has been misrepresented that it deserves to be retold. His father's chief objection to his joining the army had been that he would certainly become embroiled in quarrels, and as dueling was in vogue then, he would certainly kill his man. So before the young man left the Vermont home he was required to sign a paper solemnly promising that under no circumstances would he ever engage in a duel. The army officers were then, as they are now, fond of social glass and addicted to card playing. They considered a man who abstained entirely from the like indulgences as lacking in the proper esprit. Capt. Scott never drank a glass of liquor in his life and never played a game of cards. The reason of his abstinence was that he had a violent temper and that he did not dare to submit it to the occasions of excitement that would be bound to arise both in card playing and in liquor drinking. His comrades, who at first gave him the cold shoulder gradually found their dislike of him intensify, and were not slow to give expression to their disapprobation of his course. He resented in no way the imputations they cast upon him, and finding that they could insult him with impunity, the officers heaped indignities upon him. He found that to make life endurable he must either resign from the army or effectually cow his oppressors. He wrote home to his father in Vermont asking that the paper he had signed be returned to him at once, and stating that unless his request was complied with he would blow his own brains out. His father knew that he would keep his word, and reluctantly sent him the paper.

When Captain Scott received it he went immediately into the mess-room, and, addressing all the officers, said in substance that there was no longer any reason why he should not fight. He demanded satisfaction at once. They selected a representative at once, a Virginian, who next to Scott was the crack shot of the camp.

The men fought with rifles, being placed back to back, then walking the required distance, turning and firing. Captain Scott had no intention of waiting his shot, as the article already

referred to states, nor could he have been greatly moved on overbearing his antagonist call him "a d-d Yankee," because this could make but an insignificant addition to the opprobrium that had been already heaped upon him.

Captain Scott fully intended to kill his man. When the two turned and fired he received a slight flesh wound. Without a look to discover what effect his own shot had had—it whizzed through his opponent's lungs—he wheeled immediately upon the group of officers standing near and said:

"You have all insulted me, and I demand satisfaction from all!"

This was an unlooked for proceeding, and there was no rush to accept an invitation that seemed so forced. A collective apology was offered to Capt. Scott; he was acknowledged a dead shot, and it was agreed that the code should not be appealed to, and that whatever he might do in the future they would let him severely alone.

It was believed that the Virginian who was shot through the body was mortally wounded, but strange to say, he recovered. The bullet did not cure him of consumption, as the *Constitution* article states; but the examination on the field by the surgeons revealed a state of things that no one had suspected. His body was found to be heavily swathed in silk, the evident purpose of which was to deflect the course of the bullet. This was quite enough to disgrace him in the eyes of his brother officers, and for this he was obliged to resign from the army.

To the father of the *Tribune's* informant Capt. Scott related once the story of the only time in his life when he experienced fear. He was with a party hunting prairie wolves, a mean sort of game that was hunted and dispatched with clubs, being thought worthy of no better treatment. While on horseback he saw on a knoll through the sage-brush what he supposed to be a young doe. Picketing his horse, he thought it would be good plan to steal upon it and capture it. Acting on this idea he crept within a few feet of the animal, when he turned and faced him, and instead of a doe he found himself confronted by a prairie panther. He had no weapon of any kind, not even a knife, and he felt while he looked into the eyes of his foe as if hours were passing instead of seconds. The panther considerably withdrew and left him much relieved.

The article which suggested these reminiscences gave no account of Captain Scott's death, which was as dramatic as many of the events of his remarkable life. He was killed during the Mexican war at the battle of Molino del Rey. The soldiers were creeping along the ground to avoid as much as possible the heavy firing that was thinning their ranks, but Capt. Scott was standing up to encourage his men. Some one near him begged him to drop to escape the danger, and he defiantly replied: "The bullet is not molded that will kill me." As the words fell from his mouth a bullet struck him and he dropped dead.

A Kiss that Scared a Girl Sick.

A young woman has asked the Magistrate at Wadsworth for a summons against a man for kissing her five weeks ago. She said she had not come sooner because she had been ill. The Magistrate thought a kiss would not cause illness, but the applicant replied that the fright had made her ill. She was advised to bring action against her assailant in the County Court.

The Whirligig of Speculation.

A man whose name would have been good on a check for \$2,000,000 not long ago, spent two hours in the back office of a Wall street broker's one day last week waiting to get chance to borrow \$10 from one who used to be his clerk. Speculation had brought him to poverty and made the clerk a millionaire, all within a year or two.

Gleanings.

A new use for the tobacco plant has been discovered. Its stems and waste, it is claimed, are equal to linen yarn in the manufacture of paper. Tobacco waste costs less than \$10 a ton, lined rags \$70 to \$80. There is no expense in assorting the former and very little shrinkage, as against a loss of one-third of rags. The yearly tobacco waste is estimated by the census reports at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds.

In a British Association paper, Mr. W. H. Preece has recorded an experiment by which he localized a fragment of a needle in his daughter's hand. A fine magnetized needle was suspended by a delicate fiber over the hand, and on cutting at the point indicated, by this needle the troublesome bit of steel was found and extracted.

It is very unsafe to paper a room, as is too often done, over another paper. Sometimes several layers are placed on the walls. These layers, together with the past become breeders of disease. The only proper way, when the paper needs renewing, is to remove the old paper entirely and clean the wall. For sleeping-rooms it is better to have no paper at all.

## Witty Sivers.

"What experience have you had as a ganger?" asked a civil service examiner of a candidate. "Well," was the reply, "I made one hundred calls on New Year and I sampled the liquors wherever I went."

English lords, it is said, wear their hats a little more over their eyes than formerly. In the light of recent occurrences it is not strange that the British noble should wish to hide his face.

Coro—"How do you like this weather?" Flora—"Splendidly! It's so bracing." "But it's so much nicer when the snow lies thickly on the ground and you sit in a cutter listening to the jingle of the sleigh bells, because then the weather is—"

"Is what?" "Well it isn't just commonbracing weather, you know; its embracing."

When they build a toboggan slide out West they believe in having everything nice and handy. Directly opposite the slide at Fond du Lac, Wis., is an undertaker's establishment, and a few steps to the north is the shop of a marble cutter.

First Tramp—Why, Bill, what are you in such a tantrum about? Second Tramp—That lady yonder refused to help me. "I haven't nothing for you," she said. "Well, she had a right to refuse you, hadn't she? and perhaps she told the truth."

"That wasn't what made me mad," "What then?" "She should have said, 'I haven't anything for you.' I have to be refused in an ungrammatical way."

The season has come when the calendar's tricks sadly lessen men's chances for heaven. By means that they make as they write '86 when they should have put down '87.

"O, dear me!" prettily exclaimed little Miss Gourmande. "I have no appetite at all. I eat so very little, do you know. Hardly enough for a little bird."

"Humph," sneered Jenks, who boards with Miss Gourmande's father, "little bird is good! She must mean a little buzzard."

"Don't you admire Mr. Johnson's verses?" said one lady to another. "I do think they are so cute and witty. And then they are so full of spirit."

"Yes," said the other lady's husband, before she could reply, "they are. And there's a queer coincidence about that. Johnson is usually full, too."

"How shall I prevent rabbits from gnawing the bark of my apple trees?" asks a rural correspondent. Plant your orchard with peach trees exclusively. Any other questions on this subject will be answered freely. Don't be afraid to ask.

It is said that President Cleveland has a cook who can make twelve kinds of chicken salad out of a piece of veal. This does not speak well for an economical administration, when veal costs more than chicken.

A fashion paper says more economy is being shown in the making of ladies' dresses. This may be true, but it is noticeable that in manufacturing the busie a great deal more material goes to waist than a few years ago.

Tom—"Carrie, come into the house, and I'll show you the game I begged yesterday. Thought you would like to see it before it was dressed." Carrie—"Indeed I should not. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to think such a thing."

"This diary is only ruled out for January," said a gentleman in a book store. "Yes," replied the stationer, "our experience in the business has







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## MAKING A GOVERNOR

Ten Thousand People Assemble to Witness the Inauguration of

JAS. A. BEAVER, FOR GOVERNOR

Beaver Dispel Speculation as to the "Fortunate"

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET

His Inaugural Address as Delivered in Legislature Hall.

Special to the Daily News.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 2 o'clock p. m.—

The city is gaily decorated with bunting and emblems of liberty. The air is clear and cold.

Governor Beaver arrived from the West yesterday afternoon. Gov. Pattison was the first to step forward and proffer him the hand shake of welcome and right heartily was it returned. The party were soon seated in carriages and on the way to the executive mansion at 4:30 o'clock. Gov. Pattison will remain at the residence of Francis Wyeth for a few days when he will go to Philadelphia.

The various organizations formed at 11:30 a. m. The Second brigade, N. G., was in charge of Col. D. H. Hastings. It formed on State street with right resting on Second street. The Pennsylvania State College cadets occupied a position on the left of the Second brigade.

The inauguration ceremonies took place in the House of Representatives which was beautifully decorated. No one was admitted except by ticket. Prayer was offered by Rev. George B. Stewart, of the Market Square Presbyterian church. The oath of office was administered by Hon. Ulysses Mercur, chief justice of the Supreme Court. Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black declared Governor Beaver qualified for the office of Governor, after which Governor Beaver read the inaugural address given below:

### ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 18.—General Beaver was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania at 12 o'clock, Chief Justice Mercur administering the oath. After delivering his inaugural address, Governor Jas. A. Beaver occupied a grand stand in front of the executive mansion and viewed the procession of 10,000 people as they marched by in parade.

The following appointments were sent to the Senate at 3 o'clock for confirmation.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stone, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Ex-Judge Kirkpatrick, Attorney General.

D. H. Hastings, Adjutant General.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—Your suffrages have called me to your service. The call is of right. The suffrage is the ordinary method of expressing it. The service is your due. The solemn obligation which binds me to you, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, has been taken, and it now only remains, as the customary conclusion of this ceremony, to address you in a few words expressive of my appreciation of the confidence which you have so generously reposed in me, of my views in regard to the relation which has thus been constituted between us, and of my understanding of your wishes as to the manner in which the service, which results from it, is to be rendered. A word as to the service itself.

It is a service of obligation. In a government of the people, the convenience of one must necessarily yield to the call of the many. This principle is fundamental. It applies no less to the duties which the citizen owes his country in civil, than in military, service. The failure of many citizens to recognize its binding force does not, in any degree, lessen the obligation; and it is safe to say that popular government can never reach its highest aim and most perfect development until all who share its advantages are ready to respond to the call for, and to render such service as may be fairly demanded of them.

It is a service of responsibility. The duty of the individual citizen is of itself sufficiently responsible; but when, in addition to this, any number of citizens join in delegating to one of their number additional duties, requiring more exacting service, the responsibility is, of course, greatly increased. This is true, whether the authority delegated, or the duty required, be by few or by many. But, when five millions of people combine, by a majority of their number, in calling upon a single individual to serve them, as their executive officer, the responsibility assumes great and grave proportions. It is, in this case, keenly felt and not lightly assumed. It is also a service of accountability. The public servant who loses sight of the account which he must render to the constituency which has entrusted him with the power and authority of representing it, is not likely to realize either the obligations or the responsibility of the place to which he is called. For every act of administration in his responsible office, the Executive is accountable to you. This accountability must be kept in view each day and hour, with special reference to your general judgment upon the administration as a whole, when the obligations now assumed are laid down, and the power and authority, with which you now invest him, are returned to your hands for transmission to another. We must, also, not forget that the relation, which is to-day finally consummated, is held under, and subordinated to, a higher Power to Whom all of us are alike fully and finally accountable.

The relation which we assume toward each other to-day, is one of such age, importance and dignity, that time and custom, as well as the constitution and the laws, have in a large measure defined and prescribed its duties. You have, yourselves, surrounded it with certain limitations in the constitution of the Commonwealth which must be taken by the Executive as the letter of his instructions received at your hands.

The Executive is your creature, controlled by your will; but by that will formally expressed through the constitution and the laws. So far as these are applicable to the discharge of any duties which confront him, they are binding and unbending. He must take them as they are, and must be governed by them in all things which concern his duty. The constitution is to him a letter of limitation. The doubts in regard to its meaning, if any exist, must be by him resolved in its favor. Others may seek to be governed by its spirit; he must be governed by its letter. Individual preferences and liberal construction alike, must yield to literal and exact interpretation. The constitution fixes the place of the Executive, and he is bound to keep it. He must carefully see to it that the independence of the Legislative and Judicial branches of the government is not in any way invaded by him.

The responsibility of the Legislature in making the laws, and of the judiciary in expounding them, must be, as it ought to be, carefully recognized. No slight motive, no personal feeling and no individual judgment should, therefore, move the Executive in the exercise of the veto power. The constitution has, it is true, vested that power in him; but it must be exercised in such a way as to recognize the independence and the responsibility of the Legislature. The Legislature is elected once in two years. Its members are responsible directly to their immediate constituencies. It is to be taken for granted, therefore, that its members represent the will of the people; and that will is not to be lightly set aside. It is to be hoped that, with this view publicly expressed, the Legislature will maintain its independence and assume the responsibility which belongs to it as the law-making power; and that careful and well considered legislation will prevent the exercise of the constitutional prerogative, vested in the Executive, except in urgent, extreme or extraordinary cases.

As to the general policy of administration to be pursued, you will expect some thing to be said. Your views are sought to be reflected in the following general principles: You expect efficiency in the public service. No man should be appointed to place, unless specially qualified for the duties of that place. Qualification is the first consideration, and to this all other considerations should yield.

You expect economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public moneys; and yet, you believe that economy of administration does not consist necessarily in a minimum of expenditure. A revenue conveniently collected which bears equally upon all, and hardly upon none, should be so expended that the Commonwealth shall receive one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar of expenditure. Our educational system and our charitable and penal institutions are to be generously sustained. Our industrial development is to be aided by the judicious expenditure of money. That is wise economy which expends it with a view to the future as well as the present. The state never dies; the state should never grow old; and, therefore, our foundations should be broadly and strongly laid, and our building upon them, so far as we progress, should be solid and enduring.

You expect ordinary honesty and ordinary prudence to be exercised in the conduct of your business. That which

is dishonest in the confidential agent of an individual, or imprudent in the careful business man, is dishonest and imprudent in a public official. In a word, the same rules as to integrity and prudence which apply in the ordinary business intercourse of man with man, apply to the relation which public officials bear to you.

You expect that the laws will be impartially administered. The weakest are to be carefully guarded in the enjoyment of their rights, because they are weak; and the strongest are to be preserved from prejudice because they are strong. Persons, natural and artificial, are to be held alike amenable to law, and neither class is to be favored or prejudiced at the expense of the other. A corporation should receive just so much consideration as would be accorded to its humblest stockholder; and the poorest citizen of the Commonwealth should receive the same protection as the most powerful corporation.

You will expect the administration to be one of the people, and not of a party. Each citizen of the Commonwealth has a right to demand, at the hands of the administration, the same consideration as is accorded to every other. Emphasis is, therefore, laid upon the fact, that although elected by a party, the Executive is the servant of the people, and every citizen of the Commonwealth, no matter what his views as to questions of public policy have been and are, has equal right to his time, attention and service.

Questions of popular interest and public importance have been passed upon by the people, through their suffrages at the election, which resulted in the choice of the present executive officers of the Commonwealth. There is no disposition to evade the responsibility which has thus been entailed. The majority of the people of the Commonwealth demand the right to pass upon the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, within its limits, by constitutional enactment. This is neither a question of morals, solely, nor of partisan politics; nor is it believed that the people divide upon it by the ordinary lines of political thought and action. It is, therefore, due to them that they question should be submitted fairly, fully, frankly and in such a way, and at such a time, as will enable them to vote their individual sentiments upon it. In the ordinary course of events, such submission cannot take place until three months from and after the passage of a joint resolution covering the subject, by the legislature which shall assemble in January, 1889. It is believed that the pledge and promise on this subject, which undoubtedly secured the votes of many citizens, will be most fairly met, and most fully carried out by the submission of such an amendment to the constitution, at a special election, when no other question will engross public thought, and when each citizen may vote his sentiments upon that particular subject without reference to, or interference from, any other.

The general interests of labor have a large place in public thought, and are receiving much of public attention. The term "labor," thus used, is restricted to the employed classes which labor with their hands. It may be that all of the demands of labor, so called, are not wise. It may be that some of its demands should not be conceded. It must be true, however, that, with discontent so widespread and demand so general, there are wrongs to be righted and remedies to be applied which shall, or ought to, lighten the load, and ease the burdens which labor has to carry. The labor market is overstocked. The supply is greater than the demand. The inevitable consequence is want of opportunity to work, for men who are able and willing to work; inadequate compensation to those who do work; and undue competition among those who are seeking for employment. In the present condition of the industrial development of our country, the remedy for this state of affairs is to be found largely in the diversification of our industries. This, under our form of government, is a question with which the general government, through its legislative and executive branches, must almost exclusively deal. This is not the time, nor is this the place, for a general discussion of this question so far as it relates to the policy to be pursued by the general government. But there are some questions coming exclusively within state control which demand attention, and to which scarcely more than an allusion can at present be made. Although the diversification of our industries depends largely upon national legislation relating to the duties upon imported articles manufactured abroad, and the establishment and maintenance of a commercial marine, something may, doubtless, be done by us in this direction which will not only open up new avenues of employment, but which will elevate the whole tone and standard of labor. We have passed the point at which our industries are confined to their rudimentary forms. We not only minister to the absolute wants of our people by our industries, but we also contribute to their enjoyment and to the cultivation of their taste thereby. It becomes us, therefore, to provide liberally for the education of our industrial classes in all the branches of industrial art, and of art as applied to industry which tends to multiply the avenues of employment and to increase the rewards of labor.

Labor is entitled to education, to the right to organize for mutual improvement and protection, to an equal voice in fixing the wage rate, and the settlement of other questions in which it has a vital interest, to impartial arbitration when irreconcilable differences between it and its employer arise, and to such legislation as will enable it to secure, if economical and frugal, a homestead which shall be preserved to it inviolable. Opportunity for a more extended discussion of these rights of labor may offer in the future, in a communication to the legislature, touching the importance and necessity of legislation in regard to some of them, and remark upon them is therefore limited to their mere enumeration.

The question of the reform and enlargement of our educational system is one which should be brought to the attention of the people of the entire Commonwealth, with a view of securing extended discussion and intelligent criticism. It is here introduced, because of its importance, at greater length than would be, otherwise, desirable or proper. The time was when a system of popular education, under the direction of the Commonwealth, was opposed and bitterly assailed, and its introduction impeded by the masses of our people. The time is now when the demand of this people is in favor of an enlarged educational system, in proved educational methods and more thoroughly competent instruction. Within a short time, on the streets of our principal city, a great procession of its intelligent laboring population, numbering 30,000 or more, bore upon hundreds of transparencies a demand among other things for "education;" and this in a city which leads all other localities in the Commonwealth in the efficiency of its school system, in the liberality with which that system is maintained and in the variety which is introduced into it. The main fault of our present system is that it leads directly and inevitably to that which is abstract and away from that which is practical. It deals in words and signs, and not with facts and things. The graduate of our average high school, as all experience proves, is educated away from what are called industrial pursuits, and into a fitness for those employments which involve only mental training. In short, the head is developed at the expense of the hand, and we are compelled to rely upon the skilled labor of other countries to fill the most lucrative and important positions which our industrial establishments offer. The value of mere intellectual training is not underestimated. But years of successful experiment in America have demonstrated, beyond question, that mind and hand can be developed together as quickly, as fully, and with much better results than can the mind alone. There is no reason why industrial, manual training cannot be engrafted upon our present school system with little expense, with little if any change in the machinery of school management, with no change in our general system of laws relating thereto and with infinite advantage to our industrial development and to our common weal. Small beginnings have already been made in this direction in some of our larger cities. Such training should become universal wherever a sufficient number of our children and youth are gathered in our schools to insure a proper grading for the purposes of instruction. Pennsylvania, with a school system second to that of no other state in the Union, should not be behind in the introduction of this system of training the hand as well as the mind, which is demanded by many experienced educators, and which is already being introduced by some of our sister states with satisfactory results. The system here referred to, strange as it may seem, was first introduced in Russia, and its principles brought to the notice of the great mass of our educators in America at the Centennial exhibition of 1876. It deals with the general training of the eye and hand, and does not undertake to fit them for any specific trade or vocation. It imparts a knowledge of the principles of drawing and construction, but does not undertake to put those principles into active operation for immediate practical purposes. The application of these principles to a specific object is better reached through the medium of Trade schools, which, although important and useful in themselves, could scarcely be generally maintained in connection with our common school system; and which, if founded, should be established with reference to the wants of particular localities, by local enterprise, or private charity. This whole question is one of broad significance, and of the utmost importance to our present welfare and future development. It would be well if it could be accorded intelligent and extended discussion in the public press of the state.

The training of the citizen, for the ordinary duties of citizenship, would seem to be a matter of such supreme moment, in a popular government, that it is difficult to account for the fact that instruction, upon the subject, has never yet found a place in the course of study in our common schools. The science of Civics, as it is now called, is receiving earnest and intelligent attention and discussion at the hands of our educators and intelligent, public-spirited citizens generally. This science, which deals with the duties of the citizen to the state, and with the principles of government which underlie those duties, should be taught, at least, in its elementary principles, in all our schools. The constitution of the United States, the constitution of our Commonwealth, and the laws which bear upon the rights and duties of citizens as constituent parts of the body politic, can as readily be taught, with as much of success and practical results, as arithmetic or any abstract science, or the more practical study of geography. There is no reason for teaching the physical outlines and features of our country, and leaving the principles upon which our government is founded, and in the exercise of which it must be perpetuated, untaught. It would seem that the state, in founding a system of education, would provide, first, for the teaching of those principles upon which the state is based, and which must govern the individual citizen in the discharge of his duties as such. The causes, which have led to the development of such an abnormal system of education, are easily found and understood by those who will give intelligent thought to the subject. We do not now deal with the causes. Here are the facts. What shall be done with them? These are practical questions which appeal to all our people and challenge the careful thought and best efforts of our wisest legislators.

Closely allied to the education of our young, are the care and training of the destitute children of the state. Wisely forbidden a place in our almshouses, no adequate provision has been made for their ordinary care and for fitting them for usefulness in life. We cannot afford to found in this country an aristocracy of pauperism. The state must, in self-defense, take the young, who are deprived of natural guardians and those of unnatural parents who fail to provide for their off-spring, and train them for independent support and usefulness. This is not a question which appeals to philanthropy alone. Prudent forethought and wise economy will expend money and effort in directing the youthful mind, and the plant energies of childhood, into proper channels; and the result will be self-respecting, intelligent and self-supporting manhood and womanhood. It may be that some legislation on this subject is needed. Just how the question is to be met, is not here discussed. The fact is stated, in order that the thought of the people may be turned toward the subject, and its discussion lead to practical results. In such a discussion, however, would it not be well to lead the public mind away from great institutions, with their cumbersome management and labor saving machinery, to such a simple and inexpensive organization as will approach the home, and will exact from the inmates the discharge of the ordinary every-day duties which are performed by the children, in the average homes of our people; or, better, to hearty co-operation in such organizations as seek out the destitute and provide real homes in families where they will be reared and educated for future usefulness?

What of our children and youth who, through the neglect or avarice of unnatural parents, or their own waywardness, fail to take advantage of the facilities for educational training which are offered them in every school district of the Commonwealth? The state cannot afford to allow her children to grow up in ignorance or idleness, or both. Self-preservation again asserts itself and insists that every child, born and reared within the limits of the Commonwealth, must be trained for usefulness, and for bearing its full share of the burdens and discharging its full share of the duties of citizenship. How shall this be done? Is compulsory education feasible? If so, under what conditions and limitations? The question is merely stated. The people must deal with it and instruct their representatives in regard to it. What of the neglected class, already beyond the limits of childhood, which has fallen into the commission of misdemeanor or crime? Reformation, not punishment for the mere sake of punishment, is the true interest of the state. Our House of Refuge and Reform school provide, in a measure, for the very young. What shall we do with that large class, a little older, who are to be saved for the state and the future, and for usefulness and happiness? A Reformatory, a place for training, a place for educating them out of themselves and into something better and nobler, is being prepared. How shall it be organized? Let public thought and public discussion turn to this question, and, in the light of what has been accomplished elsewhere, let Pennsylvania take her stand in the front rank of reform on this subject.

No subject more directly or deeply interests the people generally than the revenue, or rather the system of taxation by which and under which, our revenue is raised. That grave inequalities exist cannot be denied. That revenue commissions and ordinary legislation have hitherto failed to remedy these inequalities, is likewise true. Our latest revenue law and the decisions of the courts thereunder seem only to magnify these inequalities, and to increase the burdens of that class of the community

which has, heretofore, with some justice, complained of the load which it was required to carry. Whatever the intention of the law, imposing a state tax upon mortgages, may have been, the practical effect of it, as at present administered, is to relieve corporations holding those mortgages from taxation entirely, and to impose whatever of revenue is raised from that source, to a great extent at least, upon the mortgagors, thus entailing additional burdens upon our agricultural interests and the holders of modest homesteads. The burden of local taxation for county, school, poor and road purposes falls almost entirely upon real estate. The farmer with his farm, and the mechanic with his home, already bearing as they believe, more than their full share of the burdens of taxation, are, if compelled to borrow money upon mortgage, required to pay, in addition to the ordinary rate of interest, the state tax levied thereon. The result is that the more unfortunate our small landholder may be, the more heavy are the burdens of taxation which oppress him. We have endeavored to encourage manufactures by exempting the stock of manufacturing corporations from taxation. In order to prevent money seeking investment in other states, we have endeavored to lighten the burden of taxation upon it. Let us beware lest, by unduly taxing the great middle class which is the pride and boast of Pennsylvania, we drive from us a people who are more to us than manufactures or money. May it not be true that, by an unequal system of taxation, and by failing to provide, by law, adequate exemption of the homestead, we are driving from us a large class of valuable citizens who seek a home where exemption from taxation, and liberal homestead laws, protect them and provide for increased comfort? In cases where the money lender pays the taxes required to be paid under our latest revenue law, is it not true, in practice, that the corporation lending money upon mortgage is entirely exempted from its payment, and the poor widow and orphan, whose entire income may be derived from the interest on a modest investment, is made to pay the full amount of the tax as provided by the law? If so, this ought not so to be. Our whole revenue system is built up of disjointed and fragmentary provisions of law. Under the impulse of a supposed inequality in one direction, we have rushed to an extreme in the other and so created greater ills than those from which we fled. Where is the golden mean? If called upon to communicate with the Legislature, hereafter, during its present session, something more practical and pointed on this subject may be said.

Our charitable institutions appeal to the sympathy of the public. It is to our credit that they are so well sustained. A new institution, providing for a class which appeals especially to our sympathy and demands our help, has been established at Erie for the care and support, under immediate state supervision, of the Soldiers and Sailors rendered destitute by reason of their service in the defense of the country, who do not come within the technical provisions of the laws regulating our national homes established for this class of unfortunate. It seems to be conceded that our almshouses are not proper places for them. The beginning which has been made at Erie demonstrates the entire feasibility of the plan; and the attention of the public is called to the institution in the hope of awakening interest and inquiry in regard to its management, and of calling forth a wider sympathy in behalf of the unfortunate class gathered, and yet to be gathered, within its hospitable walls.

In communicating directly with you in this general way, many subjects of immediate interest to the Commonwealth at large crowd themselves upon us; but the occasion and the surroundings forbid the mere mention of them, and have rendered extended discussion of any subject entirely out of the question.

There are questions, also, of moment which concern us as citizens of our great country which press upon the thought, and demand fearless discussion. The same proprieties, which limit discussion in other directions, forbid it in this.

And now, my fellow citizens, as in the beginning of this address, so now let me say I am yours for service. The best powers of body and mind, with which God has endowed me, are yours, to be freely expended in your service, for your welfare. In rendering this service your cordial co-operation and the faithful, intelligent criticism of the public press are earnestly desired; and the guidance and help and blessing of Him who has been, and always will be, first in service to mankind, are devoutly invoked.

### Miscellaneous.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, cheap or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Co 106 WALL ST. N. Y. 12 17 18



## Reception and Fireworks.

HARRISBURG, January 18.—The nominations sent to the Senate yesterday viz., Charles W. Stone, of Warren, to be Secretary of the commonwealth; Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, of Northampton, to be attorney general; and Daniel H. Hastings, of Centre county, to be adjutant general were confirmed. Several bills were introduced and laid on the table, after which the Senate adjourned.

At the morning session of the house several bills were introduced and the Philadelphia magistrates bill was discussed on second reading. The hour of 12 o'clock arrived before any action could be taken. Upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the house adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the house proceeded to vote for United States Senators with the following result: For Quay 121 Republicans and one Greenback Labor Mr. Tahaney. For Wolveston 65 Democrats. Veddes, and Balsey, R-republicans were absent on account of sickness. Hassett, Democrat was not in the house when the vote was taken and Wright, Democrat, was absent. The house then resumed the consideration of the magistrates bill and finally passed second reading.

The speaker laid before the house the resignation of George Pearson, chief-clerk, which was accepted. A communication from the governor announcing that he had appointed Pearson his private secretary was received with applause. Adjourned until tomorrow. After adjournment the Republican members of the house held a caucus and nominated Samuel Leach, of Schuylkill county, to be chief clerk.

Governor Beaver held an informal reception at the executive mansion this evening in which he was assisted by Mrs. Beaver, many members of the Legislature and State officers and hundreds of political and personal friends of the Governor called and paid their respects to the new executive.

Owing to the extreme cold weather there were not many people on Front street to night to witness the fireworks from the island in the river directly in front of the executive mansion. Many houses on Front street, however, were brilliantly illuminated, including the executive mansion. The pyrotechnic display was very beautiful and much of it could be seen from all parts of the city. There were two splendid God pieces, one showing a profile of Governor Beaver and the other one representing Niagara Falls. The windows in the mansion fronting on the river were full of interested faces watching the fireworks.

## Robbers on Board.

PITTSBURG, January 18.—Five masked robbers boarded a Pan Handle freight train near Sheridan station, just at the outskirts of the city, Friday night, but they were detected in the act of throwing freight from the moving train, and in a desperate fight which ensued, Fireman Curley was shot through the right thigh, and a brakeman was knocked senseless with a stone. The trainmen then gave up the fight to attend to the injured men and the thieves escaped. The train was loaded with merchandise and express matter, and when nearing Sheridan Tunnel the engineer noticed that his train was dragging. Upon investigation it was found that the brakes had been set on three cars. The train was stopped, and the robbers, surmising what was up, jumped from the cars.

A hand-to-hand struggle followed, but the robbers soon gave up the fight and started to run. Fireman Curley and a brakeman gave chase and were fast running their game down, when the pursued turned upon their pursuers and while one shot Curley the other knocked the brakeman senseless with a stone. The injured men were carried back to the train and their wounds dressed. Curley bled profusely, but was not fatally wounded. Guns, ammunition, etc., which the thieves had thrown from the cars, were found nearly a mile back from the point where the robbery was discovered. It is supposed that the robbers were set by the thieves to prevent fast running while they were engaged in distributing their plunder along the line of the road.

It is thought the robbers secreted themselves in the cars before the train left this city, and as soon as they were beyond the city limits forced open the doors. They then broke open the car doors and threw out a number of guns and ammunition. It is thought the men got away with some of the arms. Several theories have been advanced as to why the cars were selected that were loaded with arms. It is thought by some anarchists and that they were trying to secure rifles and ammunition for future use. They evidently seemed to have known beforehand what the contents of the cars were, as both of the cars broken open contained arms.

## Death of Gen. W. B. Hazen.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, United States army, died this evening of diabetic coma. He had been ill since Thursday, but no danger was apprehended until this afternoon. He had suffered from diabetes for some years, but of late had improved in health and strength, and hopes were entertained of his complete recovery. At the reception to the diplomatic corps, given by the president, he took a severe cold, causing him to keep his bed on the 14th. On the 15th inst. he was up and reported himself much improved, saying he would go to his office on Monday.

This morning his physician was summoned to see him soon after daylight and found an alarming change in his condition, suggesting poisoning of the blood from his constitutional disease. Every measure that skill and science could suggest failed to rally the sinking officer, and he breathed his last at 8 o'clock this evening. His final illness was not accompanied by suffering, and his death was calm and without a struggle. Mrs. Hazen, who is in France, has been notified by cable and will return immediately.

## A Reign of Terror.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, January 15.—A perfect reign of terror exists in the town of Otulla, 80 miles south of here, the county seat of La Salle county, as a result of the fatal feud existing in the community. County Commissioner Hill and another man have been shot down

and killed in cold blood within the past month, and the slayers of both, although perfectly well known, have not been arrested. Half a dozen vigilance committees were organized to hunt down the assassins, but they seemed to make no headway, although it is understood that the murderers have never left La Salle county. The town is practically under martial law and business is almost suspended. In fact, so great is the feeling of insecurity that many are deserting the village for fear of losing their lives. Captain Schmidt has a company of state rangers, who patrol the streets night and day to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between the two factions into which the community is divided.

## Strange Humblings and Quakes.

CHICAGO, January 17.—A Times special from Huntington, W. Va., says: About a week ago reports were received from counties in the southern part of the state, saying that loud detonations had been heard and violent tremors of the earth felt along the valley of Big Ugly Run, a tributary of the Guyanotte river. The explosion occurred at night, and produced great consternation among the people of the region, but no possible reason for it could be ascertained.

A letter has just been received from Lincoln county, however, which clears the mystery. The letter says that a few days ago, while lumbermen were floating logs down Big Ugly Creek, they came to an obstruction which did not exist when they passed up to cut the timber a month ago. The bed of the stream was completely filled with huge fragments of stone, newly separated, while similar fragments were strewn about among the timber at the foot of the mountain, down the side of which they had evidently been rolled, as the timber and underwood were much broken.

The top of the mountain, mainly on the side toward the stream, showed a huge crater-like scar, and the observers could see a large column of steam arising from it. The lumbermen were afraid to venture up, but reported the discovery at Hamlin, the county seat. The letter says the whole county is excited over matter, and it is regarded as the source of the tremors and explosions heard and felt.

## Will Start Next Thursday.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—Henry M. Stanley arrived here today and had a long and touching farewell interview with the king. The expedition for the relief of Emin Bey will start on the 20th instant. Mr. Stanley has received four hundred applications from persons wishing to serve on his personal staff. There were originally only five vacancies, however, and these have been filled. Mr. Stanley, in an interview, said it was not true that the British government had subscribed largely to the costs of the expedition. He returned to London this evening. He will hold a consultation with Doctor Junker at Cairo.

Oscar Warti, chief of an Austrian expedition which has been exploring Africa, has arrived at Zanzibar. He has long been believed to have been dead, having been for eighteen months in the interior.

## McQuade Taken to Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Convicted hoodie alderman, Arthur J. McQuade was taken from the Tombs prison a few minutes after 1 o'clock by two deputy sheriffs who accompanied him in a coach to the Grand Central depot, where the party took the train for Sing Sing Prison. McQuade's brother, Barney, was one of the party.

SING SING, N. Y., January 17.—McQuade, the convicted New York alderman, arrived at prison this afternoon and received his outfit. He will be employed in the laundry.

## Senators Elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 18.—Both houses of the legislature re-elected Senator Hawley to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The vote in both branches of the legislature to-day resulted in the election of Mr. Hearst for senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18.—The houses of the legislature voted separately to-day for United States senator. In the senate Turpie, democrat, received 31, Harrison, republican, 18. In the house Harrison 53, Turpie 43, Allen 4. Three of the latter were cast by republicans. It is believed two conventions will be held to-morrow.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 18.—In the first ballot for United States senator Van Wyck received 11 in the senate and 33 in the house, the remainder being divided among a number of candidates. The indications for a deadlock are very favorable.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 18.—At the joint session of the Legislature to-day C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, was elected United States senator, to fill the vacancy caused by General Logan's death, on the first ballot.

LANSING, Michigan, January 18.—The U. S. Senatorial election to-day in the lower house resulted: Stockbridge, Republican, 65; Yapple, democrat, 27; Robinson, labor, 5. In the Senate the vote was: Stockbridge 21, Yapple 9.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

## Howard Happenings.

Mr. Z. T. Weirick has received orders from all portions of the State for fine church furniture and other cabinet work. He is a superior mechanic.

Jacob Z. Long, formerly postmaster, will enlarge his store room soon and place in it a line of dry goods, in addition to his grocery department.

A visit to the public schools, last week, found each department full, the Intermediate overflowing, and the teachers earnestly engaged in imparting instruction to their respective pupils.

At its meeting on last Saturday night, Grove Brothers Post, No. 262, G. A. R., passed memorial resolutions on the recent death of General John A. Logan, the greatest of the volunteer soldiery,

and the best of American statesmen.

The third quarterly conference of the M. E. church of the Howard circuit, for the years 1886-1887, was held at Howard on last Saturday, the 15th inst. The proceedings were presided over by Presiding Elder Lydie. Reports of the stewards of the different charges composing the circuit showed the charges at Curtis, Kennedy, Mt. Eagle and Hunter's Run were in a healthy condition.

The reports of the Sunday-school superintendents were greatly encouraging, showing a healthy advance along the whole line, the one at Howard, under the superintendency of Prof. Z. T. Weirick, making the greatest increase in membership and collections; its increased attendance over the years 1886 being 789 and its increase of collections over the same year \$47.80.

On the following day Rev. Lydie preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on "how to build up a church."

## Lines from Loveville.

LOVEVILLE, Jan. 17, 1887.

Mrs. Jennie Beck returned home on the 15th from a trip to the West.

The Loveville school was closed at noon on Tuesday on account of the teacher becoming suddenly ill. The teacher was not able to open the school and begin operations until to-day.

Miss Kate Beck, one of Unionville's most brilliant young ladies, is the guest of Isaac Beck. Miss Beck will remain for some time visiting her friends.

The Sheridan boys of this section departed for Harrisburg to-day. They are anticipating a big time and they are hardly ever disappointed.

A large party of young folks assembled recently at the house of Mr. Orlando Way. They all spent a very enjoyable evening and the committee of arrangements were unanimously invited to bring another party together in the near future for a similar purpose.

Mr. W. Frank Beck is just recovering from a siege of sickness. His illness was congestion of the lungs. At this time he is able to be around as usual.

The Loveville Literary Society, on the 21st instant, will debate the question, "Resolved, That our country has reached its golden age." CLAY.

## SPECIAL MENTION.

## A Chance for Health.

is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand, in the form of a genial medical cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood purifier and deponent, a tonic and alternative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produces, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

The report that General Sherman has received a letter from Mr. Blaine promising to support him for the Presidential nomination next year has excited much interest. It is a probable, however, that it is one of those inventions which people who know more about Mr. Blaine's wishes and opinions than he himself does seem never to tire of getting up.

## FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumer, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Bosche's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Simple bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

Company B, N. G., and Gregg Post, G. A. R., came home on the 9:32 train Wednesday. The boys looked well in their bright uniforms and carrying very handsome guns. They report an enjoyable time, but, oh, how cold!

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains no Opium or Morphine, but gives the child natural ease from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by WALTER W. BAYARD.

CONKLING's name having again been heralded for the U. S. Senatorship from New York, the unanimous opinion of the press in all parts of the country seems to be that he is not wanted.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blisters from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splint, Ringbone, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Swellings, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. PORTS GREEN, Druggist, Bellefonte. 23m

Fall and Winter season of 1886-87. Full line of Woollens of every description style and color. Leave your order now. MONTGOMERY & CO., Tailors.

Do not trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough, Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and it cures it. Price 10 and 50c. WALTER W. BAYARD.

ITCH, PRURIE MANOE, AND SCRATCHES of every kind cured in 30 Min. by Woolford's "ANITARY LOTION." Use it. This never fails. Sold by F. P. GREEN, Druggist, Bellefonte. 23m

## Medical.

## Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine. I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

## From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs. to 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn. If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## CHRISTIE'S

## School of Business

On and after JAN. 3, '87, we shall enter pupils for our regular course at the

FOLLOWING SPECIAL RATES:

Three Months, . . . \$20.

Four " . . . 25.

Tuition, books, stationery and board, three months, if paid on entering, \$75. Send for circular and make your arrangements to enter at the beginning of the new year.

S. N. CHRISTIE, Principal, Lock Haven, Pa.

## Notice in Divorce.

ALICE BEUL, by her next friend, JOHN BEUL, vs. CALVIN G. BEUL. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pa. No. 2, August Term, 1886. Subpoena in Divorce.

To Calvin G. Beul, defendant above named: This is to notify you that your wife, Alice Beul, has made application in the above Court for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony from you on the grounds of desertion; and that you are hereby required to appear in said Court, on the fourth Monday (24th day) of January, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., to answer said complaints and show cause, if any you have, why such divorce should not be granted against you, and in default of such appearance and answer said cause will be proceeded in ex parte. W. MILLER WALKER, Sheriff.

## ENTERTAINMENT!

AT THE STATE COLLEGE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, to be given by the LADIES' DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY.

CONSISTING OF A SUNFLOWER DRILL, A COMEDY IN TWO ACTS, MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

Doors open at 7 P. M. 25 cts. GENERAL ADMISSION. 50 cts. RESERVED SEATS, 10 34w 19 34w

## RUPTURE

Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. May, 813 Arch St., Phila., Pa. No operation or business. Thousands of cures. At Keynote B. u. e. Reading, Pa. 24 Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free. 19-31-y

## CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

For Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Disease, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office 813 Arch street, Philadelphia, \$1.00 per bottle, 5 for \$5.00, at Druggists. Try it. 19-31-y

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Estate of

David Henderson, late of Taylor township, dec'd. Letters of administration on the above estate, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay duly authenticated for payment. J. PARUS WHITE, Tyrona, Blair Co., Pa.

Or his Attorneys, Hastings & Reeder, Bellefonte, Pa. 19-34-1

## NOTICE—The Limited Partnership heretofore existing between Valentines &amp; Co., Arthur Pearson of Bellefonte, Pa. and James Morphy of Renovo, Pa., under the firm name of Valentines Store Co., Limited, has to day been dissolved by mutual consent, Robert Valentines is alone authorized to sign in liquidation and to collect the outstanding accounts.

Witness: JAMES MORPHY, 19-34-1

JOHN M. DALY, 19-34-1

Bellefonte, Jan. 17, 1887.

FOR LET—STORE, LARGE HALL AND OFFICES for rent at the thriving town of Tarentum, Pa., in the Brick 2nd Block Building; fronts on three of the main streets, 140 feet front by 75 feet deep; three stories high; water all through the building, with a good private sewer to the river, flag-stone pavements and flag-stone crossin a. all around the building; one more store room, 20x75 with cellar, pine glass front, with stationary wash water closets, stationary wash stands, etc.; heated by natural gas from heaters; three entrances to hall from streets; main entrance 9 feet wide; also, two large corner rooms, 25x50 each, with excellent light, would be a first class place for a photo-graph. The town of Tarentum is 22 miles from Pittsburgh, has the largest plate glass works in the world, with four other large manufacturing establishments in the town. Address or apply to M. OFFENHEIMER, 19-31-1 715 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## New Advertisements.

## A REMARKABLE OFFER!!!

## PHILADELPHIA PRESS FREE!!!

To anyone who will SUBSCRIBE for the "Bellefonte Republican" FOR ONE YEAR, sending us two dollars in advance, we will present them with the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY PRESS for ONE YEAR FREE.

## THE "PRESS"

is one of THE BEST papers in the State, and this offer presents the VERY BEST OPPORTUNITY

ever offered by any Centre county paper. An important campaign is coming on and it is our desire that the Republicans of this county shall have every opportunity to know all that is transpiring, and from the best sources. The PRESS will be

STAUNCHLY REPUBLICAN UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, abiding by, and earnestly supporting the action of the Republican Convention (State and National). We have this assurance from the publishers.

To our OLD SUBSCRIBERS who will

PAY UP ALL ARREARAGES,

ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE,

we will also send the two papers. But All Arrearages must be Paid

UP TO THE VERY DAY THE TWO PAPERS ARE TO BE SENT.

All Republicans in Centre County should avail themselves of the advantages of this offer.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

Publisher of "REPUBLICAN."

## The Philadelphia Times

THE DAILY TIMES

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES is delivered by carriers in all the cities, towns and villages surrounding Philadelphia for SIX CENTS a week, and is sold by boys and news-dealers for ONE CENT a copy. It is universally conceded to be the BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD for the price, publishing all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce and Money Markets and ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD in a compact and readable form. Independent in everything. It is not excelled in Quality or Quantity at any price. By Mail—Four Months, One Dollar. One Year, Three Dollars, postpaid. One Month, 30 cts.

SIXTY-FOUR Columns of magazine, newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting, instructive. The ANNALS OF THE WAR, by active participants, illustrated; Woman's World, contributed by some of the BEST WOMEN WRITERS IN AMERICA; The Latest Fashions; TIMES YOUNG PEOPLE—by themselves; ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; Topics of the Time; Pointed Editorial Comment; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and ALL THE NEWS are among its attractions. Terms, \$2 per annum; clubs of ten, \$15, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club.

## THE SUNDAY TIMES

12 Pages—96 Columns—5 Cents—\$2.00 a Year.

Address THE TIMES,

TIMES BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

## FIRE BARGAINS! FIRE

JUN

## FURNITURE!

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,

Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,

Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

in fact, my fall and complete stock of Furniture—slightly

damaged by smoke, Dec. 19th, 1886, which has all been re-

finished and must be sold at once. Will open

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1887.

J. C. Brachbill, op. Bush House.







## ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

—Now both the old folks hug the fire, Their shivering to another, While safe within the parlor, snug, The young folks hug each other.

—Sebastian Musser, a resident of Penn township, died on Sunday, the 9th.

—Daniel Holderman, a well known citizen of Aaronsburg, is about to move to this place.

—Valentine Store Co., Lim., have an office in the building directly opposite the Bush House.

—We regret to hear of the death Thursday night of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones.

—What a great offer it is! The *Bellefonte Republican* and the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* an entire year for \$2.

—The Altoona Times suggests that the bar-rooms in that city be closed at 10 o'clock at night, just as they are in Bellefonte.

—A musical convention, to be held in the old Reformed church of Aaronsburg, the first week of next month, will be in charge of Prof. William Moyer.

—White Nixon, editor of the *Huntsdale Observer*, has just concluded an experience as defendant in a libel suit. He is fined \$150 and costs of prosecution—\$274.

—It seems that there is no telephone in the Centre Hall Railroad station. We really supposed the company had a telephone in every station of so much importance.

—The Young Men's Christian Association is under obligations to Mr. Mitchell Gardner, of Howard, for a year's subscription to the *Christian Leader*, an excellent religious publication.

—Mr. James W. Sweely, of the Williamsport Sun and Banner, was arrested on Thursday on the charge of libeling an individual from Lancaster county named Bruce Chatterfield. Mr. Sweely gave \$4,000 bail and was released.

—It is said that ex-Governor Curtin has recently submitted to an operation on his right eye which restored the vision of that organ. Dr. Loring, of Washington, D. C., was the successful oculist.

—The rush to Humes' Hall Thursday evening was almost unprecedented in the annals of entertainments in Bellefonte. The representation of Uncle Tom's Cabin was as excellent as the limits of the stage could permit.

—The most successful religious revival we have heard of in this section this season is now in progress in the Red school house near Yocum's. Many persons who seemed far away from the path of rectitude have been hopefully converted.

—A company has been organized to erect fire brick works to manufacture 20,000 bricks per day. The works will be located either at Queens Run or in Lock Haven, but the latter place will secure it only by offering special inducements.

—The party that went to Old Fort on Thursday evening departed from Bellefonte at 7 o'clock and returned home about 1 o'clock. It was composed of quite youthful people, whose names we will not mention at present. They had a very pleasant time.

—Mr. Henry Lehman and Miss Florence March, of Philadelphia, were united in marriage the other day. Rabbi Michael Wurzel, of Williamsport, was the officiating minister. The affair occurred a week ago yesterday and was an event of interest in that town.

—Geo. W. Rodgers, of this place, has been granted a patent for a try-gage for steam boilers. We suppose that this is the same invention we examined and commented on some time ago and which is in use at the water works. Sam Ryan pronounced it "just the thing."

—A fine private residence owned by Mr. W. H. Wigton, on Cold Stream Hill, near Philadelphia, almost became a prey to the flames the other day. Fortunately before the flames had gained much headway they were extinguished by the excellent Reliance hose company of that place.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently given another decision enforcing the law which secures a debtor his \$300 exemption. Judge Gordon, speaking for the court, said the act of April 9, 1848, vests in a defendant an absolute right to exemption, of which he cannot be deprived by the summary action of a court.

—A children's party was held on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Weaver. The entertainers were Elsie and Harry Weaver, daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver. About forty of their young friends were present from seven until ten o'clock, and a most enjoyable time was the result. The refreshments were elegant and greatly enjoyed.

—A coasting accident occurred Friday morning about 10 o'clock on what is known, we believe, as Town Hill near Willow Bank street. John Miller, son of Charles Miller, and two other boys named Lukenbaugh and Bartley, respectively, were coasting down the hill. When in front of Cook's coal office the sled collided with a post, Miller's head sustaining very serious injuries. One of Bartley's ears was badly cut.

## PASSING EVENTS.

A FEW OCCURRENCES IN THE LIVES OF SOME OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

OAK GROVE, January 10.

Mr. Editor: It is rarely, if at all, that any communications are sent to your worthy paper from this part of the township (Spring). Will you, therefore, kindly allow us a small space to mention a few of the incidents that have been occurring here within the past week?

Mrs. John Hoy, of this place, has been visiting relatives and friends at Aaronsburg for the past few days.

Mr. Chas. Johnstonbaugh and his wife have removed to the eastern end of the township.

It is learned that Messrs. Will Johnstonbaugh and Will Barnhart will take charge of the John Hoy farm in the Spring.

Mr. Clyde Smeltzer of State College, spent a few days of last week with friends in this neighborhood.

On last Sunday our Sunday-school commenced as usual at 2 1/2 o'clock p.m. After the regular programme had been carried out, Miss Minnie E. Hoy, the secretary, stepped forward to where Mrs. Ed. Tate, the superintendent, was sitting, and handed that lady a volume of Fennysen's poems, accompanying the presentation with the following well chosen remarks: "In behalf of the entire membership of the Sunday-school, I present to you this book of poems as a token of our appreciation of the invaluable service rendered this organization by yourself during the year that has just ended. Even though the present has not cost a large sum of money, yet it is something to make you realize, in a measure, the high regard and esteem that we place upon you and your work in the Sunday-school. That you may gain good and useful knowledge in reading the productions of such minds at that possessed by the author of these poems, and that true womanly dignity and a Christian spirit may characterize you in the future as it has in the past, and further, that you may, as long as life shall last, always manifest the same untiring efforts in work for the good cause as the work which you have done, which justly entitles you to this present. That you may, for your labors here, receive a better and richer reward in heaven, is the earnest hope and sincere wish of us all."

Twenty Fair Maidens from Unionville. Whatever of inertia or dullness may have prevailed in Bellefonte Wednesday evening was effectually dispelled at six o'clock when a sled filled with twenty of the fair young lady inhabitants of Unionville entered our town. They were unattended by any male escort except Mr. Will A. Alexander, the efficient driver. It is said that at least two of their occasional escorts requested to be included in the party, offering to pay all expenses if accorded the privilege, but the ladies firmly refused. They reached Bellefonte in safety, having a delightful ride. Their names are as follows: Mellie Bing, Mamie Bullock, Annie Rich, Mollie Lanning, Bertie Bastford, Sallie Brinson, Lizzie Brugger, Mamie Rich, Allie Cadwala, Grace Smith, Eva Rich, Lizzie Zimmerman, Della Fink, Lida Peters, Lulu Lucas, Anna Barton, Maggie Rich and Mabel Lucas.

They spent a short time chatting in the pleasant parlors of the Garman House. Then they started out to call on their numerous acquaintances here, and it may be imagined how agreeable it was to be visited by a galaxy of such vivacious maidens. Of course they viewed the ruins of the Arcade by electric light and sympathized with Bellefonte's misfortune in its destruction. At about 8 o'clock they started on the return trip to Unionville, greatly enjoying the ride home. We hope the young ladies will again favor Bellefonte with their presence.

—Other papers discuss topics, but it usually devolves upon the DAILY NEWS to give reliable information. The question now agitating this community seems to be: "Who is the local editor of the Centre Democrat?" It is a position covering its occupant with glory and \$10,000 per year; hence its importance. The late lamented *Keytone Gazette* (peace to its ashes) ascribed that honor to Mr. Francis M. Speer. A Lock Haven daily seized the mantle and conferred it on J. A. Swavely. This morning's *Democrat* very suavely gives emphasis to this latter assumption. Now, the truth is that these eminent gentlemen (either one of whom is a "host" in himself) very evenly divide the honors. Mr. Swavely reclines at an angle of 45° degrees and his towering genius devises the following sentence: "We would like to have him stay with us as there is nothing we so much need as new blood in our dilapidated veins, and Mr. Emery was new blood." The italics are ours. Mr. Swavely if your veins are dilapidated procure a new set before the new blood comes. We hope you may not plead in vain. Francis adjusts his hat on one side of his head (of course, he could not adjust it on both sides at once) and industriously gathers up the items, while, like the much-beloved canary bird, he presents his little bill. Success to you both, gentlemen. May your worthy efforts secure for both of you an enduring niche in the temple of journalistic fame which now, in perfect beauty, towers above all other structures.

## Howard Happenings.

Capt. H. C. Holter is overrun with orders for cabinet work. He is an excellent workman.

Ex-County Treasurer, Adam Yearick, has proven himself to be the boss deer and fox hunter of the season.

Mr. Wm. Bland, proprietor of "Howard's bone variety store," is rushing business at a lively rate. His establishment has become a necessity.

Mr. Robert Cook, Jr., is talking of enlarging his livery and sales stables. He has been borough constable for the last eight years.

Montgomery Bros. are doing a thriving business in their tannery. They are among the oldest settlers in this part of the valley.

Bert Poulson is overrun with orders for handles and spokes, some of which orders are from California and Oregon.

Hon. John A. Woodward has returned to Harrisburg to help make laws. He says the legislative machine works smoother than heretofore.

Prof. Wm. Beck, of Lock Haven, is engaged here teaching a class of 60 in vocal music, which meets every Wednesday evening. As a musician the Professor has no superiors and few equals.

Mr. John Lanth has started two more double pudding furnaces and proposes the erection of more. His new hop mill at Milton, Pa., is in full blast, doing excellent work.

The late David B. Pletcher, Esq., was buried in Schenk's cemetery on Tuesday, 11th inst. In his death Howard township has lost one of its best citizens. For years past the deceased held the most prominent positions in the township, which he filled with credit and to the advantage of the people. He leaves a wife and two sons and many relatives and the whole community to mourn their loss. His funeral was the largest that has taken place in this valley for many years.

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## Exercises in Bellefonte High School Friday Afternoon.

Essay by Frank Taylor, "Glaciers." Reading by Emma Yerger, "Idaho Springs."

Essay by Carrie Miller, "How I spent my Vacation." Declaration by Chas. Taylor, "Heritage."

Essay by Jennie Powers, "Watches." Essay by Frank Musser, "How I spent my Vacation."

Reading by Clara Hoover, "Sagacious Swan." Essay by Quinn Mills, "Clocks and Watches."

Essay by Bell Barnhart, "Glaciers." Declaration by Harry G. De Silva. Essay by Lottie Ginter, "Timepieces."

Reading by Rebekah Garman, "Story of the Clothes-pins." Essay by Mattie Keller, "Watches."

Declaration by Jim Harris, "Re-seated Bill." Essay by Bessie Dorthworth, "Vacation."

Essay by Fannie Twitmore, "Glaciers." Declaration by H. U. Tibbens, "Patriotism." Reading by Jennie Lukenbach, "Early Rising."

Essay by Anna MacBride, "Manners." Declaration by Charlie Noll, "The Boy that Didn't get left." Essay by Charlie Moore, "My Favorite Sport."

Reading by Jennie Strickland, "How Mr. Coville counted the shingles on his house." Essay by Harry Jenkins, "How I spent my Vacation."

Reading by Jennie Howley, "The Dead Child's Friend." Declaration by Lee B. Woodcock, "The Village School-master."

Essay by Jennie Stott, "Plants." Reading by Nannie Olewine, "An Order for a Picture."

Misses Hattie Mann and Mellie Smith, of Bellefonte, and Mr. Will Scott, of Tyrone, were visitors.

All the Way to Howard.

Sixteen of the young people of Bellefonte seated themselves in one of Abe Baum's sleds on Friday evening and started away from town toward Howard. The start was made about seven o'clock. They composed a particularly happy and lively company, making the air echo with shouts of enjoyment and peals of laughter as they sped onward. They did not find the sleighing very excellent until they had passed beyond Curtin's Works, but the very roughness of the trip was a source of enjoyment. Arriving at Howard, they repaired to Jack Newson's excellent hotel. That gentleman knows all about the people of Bellefonte and understands thoroughly just what they need on such an occasion. Consequently, the supper was *par excellence*. They remained at the hotel enjoying such diversions as suggested themselves until quite late, returning home at 3 o'clock a.m. The young people are enthusiastic in their declarations regarding the enjoyment derived from the trip. They say that Mr. Abe Baum did all he could to add to their pleasure and that he has reached the *ne plus ultra* of skill as a driver. The names of those who composed the party are as follows: Misses Emma Butts, Henrietta Butts, Emma Aikens, Jennie Crittenden, Stella Armor, Jennie Lukenbach, Katie Bullock, Emma Montgomery, Jennie Strickland, Messrs. Will Scott, Frank Lukenbach, Samuel Neving, Charles Wright, El. Shaffer, Harry Jenkins, Joe. Howard.

How to Guess the Crops.

Mr. Sober the lumberman at Sober station in Gregg township, besides being a well read intelligent man, is a close observer. He informs the *Centre Reporter* that for twenty-five years he has observed that if the moon is full from the 25th of June to the 10th of July, a good crop of grain can be looked for generally. There may be local failures from local causes but the yield generally will be large. The sooner after the 25th of June there is a full moon the larger will be the grain crop the following year. Should full moon come in later in July, then look out for a poor crop. Mr. Sober says this sign has not failed in twenty years. It is an easy matter to make note of this and it may be of great interest to farmers and others to follow the observation. This year full moon set in early and Mr. Sober predicts a crop.

On Tuesday evening a goodly number of the friends of Mrs. James H. Rankin called at her home on Thomas street and acted just as if they owned the entire establishment. This doubtless surprised Mrs. Rankin as she did not remember having issued any cards of invitation. But they reminded her that she was 63 years old on that day and consequently that the duty devolved upon her to act as hostess. This she and her agreeable daughter did during the evening, making all feel at ease. The result was a most enjoyable occasion. Among the presents received by Mrs. Rankin was a very handsome china dinner set.

W. W. Dunmire, editor of the *Evening Independent* in Altoona, is now undergoing trial for libel. Mr. Dunmire is an excellent gentleman and we like his paper very much. We notice, however, that he is very bold in asserting his opinions and is not at all friendly to corporations. As the day for independence of opinion among newspaper men is almost passed in this country we fear it will go hard with our friend, Mr. Dunmire.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

This Arnica Salve is the world's best for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is a warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, and D. F. Taylor, Lehigh.

TO THE LOGANS, NO. 1.

The wild alarm-bells ring out Upon the morning air— Excited men in frenzied shout— The sky is all aglow!

From windows white clad women-folks Protrude their night-capped heads, And trembling watch the flame and smoke That called them from their beds.

With twenty men to man the rope, The carriage trundles by— The Logans, No. 1, their hope— For the reservoir's not dry.

The countless clangor of the bells— The clamor of the boys, The whole excited town can tell The meaning of the noise.

But soon the glare fades slowly out, The Logans quenched the flames, The Tyrone firemen turn about, And go back to their dames.

And as they drain a cup of tea By kind friend's freshly made, They wonder how the fire caught, In Bush's grand Arcade.

There's Andy Haupt and Hildish And Edward Shrom, just so; And Harry Tate and all the boys For none of them are slow.

—Owing to the illness of one of the girls concerned in the killing of John Ackley, or Eckley, in Lewistown, the trial of the case been adjourned until April. The Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel, in alluding to the event, says that the reports concerning the manner of his death do not bear any semblance of truth and "some of the stories have been so exaggerated as to be simply ridiculous." At least one of the papers in this place indulged in details regarding it which should not appear in a public journal, which evinced a shocking disregard of the refined taste of its readers. We hope that the reports so freely circulated will prove not to be true.

The following dispatch is from Phillipsburg, dated the 13th: "On Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock while Frank Weston and David Price were undermining some rock in Cuba mines the rock fell and caught Weston and hurt him in such a way that death followed about three hours later. His leg was broken, back hurt, face cut and he was also injured internally. He was about 34 years old and leaves a wife and three children. The mine is operated by Mr. Kerr, of Clearfield, who will bear all the funeral expenses."

There is to be a musical convention at Jacksonville, beginning on Monday, the 24th inst., to continue during that week. It will be held in the Reformed church. The conductor will be Prof. W. F. Beck. Miss Helen McCalmont will preside at the piano. The tickets to the full course of convention sessions will be 50 cents, or 10 cents to one only. There will be a concert on Saturday evening, to which the admission will be 25 cents.

The West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church was to have met in this place on Thursday. A quorum, however, was not present. The object was to confirm the call made by the congregation in this place for the ministerial services of Rev. W. H. H. Snyder. Another meeting was appointed for the 29th inst., and in the afternoon of that day the installation services will take place.

Arthur J. Moxam, of Johnstown, must be a genius. The latest reports received from the patent office at Washington credit him with the following inventions for which patents have been issued, viz: Rails for rolling ground girder-rails for street cars, metallic cored post for street railway tracks, railway-rail chair, making center-bearing girder rails, center bearing girder rail and splice joint.

Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., January 10:

Peter Baghdol, Levi Cain, W. C. Dunlap, G. E. Geeth, Mr. Krace, Mrs. Jas. Lippincott, Miss Mary Poorman, Mrs. Abbie Rine, L. G



## Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Editor.

Terms, \$2.00 per annum in Advance

## Local Department.

—The moon has passed into its last quarter.

—The 15th of February is the day for the spring election.

—"Warren" feels very bad because he couldn't go to the inauguration.

—Mrs. Cleveland removes her high hat when at the opera or theatre.

—Samuel McAtee, of Millville, near Altoona, died suddenly Monday morning, of heart disease.

—D. H. Shively of Buffalo Run found the muff advertised for by a lady in this paper about two weeks ago.

—We regret that the Y. M. C. A. quartette did not sing on Sunday afternoon; hope it does not have a bad cold.

—A West Huntingdon girl named Nannie Bard threatens to terminate her life with strychnine. Disappointed in love.

—The remains of the late Charles Horner were brought to Bellefonte Wednesday and taken on the 1:30 p. m. train to Centre Hall.

—The young lady guests of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bible on Sunday were the daughters of Prof. Beard, Principal of the Lock Haven Normal School.

—They went to Old Fort in a sleigh on Monday evening. Of course, there were thrilling experiences in snow drifts although we have not learned all the facts.

—This is an open winter—oh, yes, very open. That is, the bars which kept in the Polar breezes have been opened and they have swept down upon us at a lively rate.

—We are glad to learn that John Miller, the boy who was so terribly hurt in a coasting accident last Friday morning, is improving with good prospects of entire recovery.

—There are some queer citizens in Renovo. When they go to Lock Haven they are Germans and when they fall into the canal and are fished out they become Swedes!

—On Saturday James Bayard lost a cuff and a gold cuff button, the button having the letter "B" engraved on it. The finder is requested to return it to Mr. Bayard and be rewarded.

—There are no outbursts of slang in "Si Perkins," but it is a clean drama with a plot based on the most heartfelt and moral impulses. The orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Baldwin, is fine.

—There was a shooting match at Morrisdale Mines, on Wednesday, between S. E. Roach and Wilson Tidwell, stakes, \$50. On Tuesday, February 1, at Hawk Run, Mr. Roach will shoot a stake ball match with Jack Haywood for stakes of the same amount.

—One of the individuals recently incarcerated in the Bellefonte jail is a man named Williams from Lock Lomond, near Philipsburg. He exhibits evidences of insanity, but will not be sent to an asylum until an investigation of his mental condition is completed.

—The Lock Haven papers give much space to a discussion of the probabilities of inducing the Queens Run fire brick company to locate their new works in that city. But is it the proper mode of procedure—to fire bricks at useful industrial enterprises in this manner?

—A young lady who accompanied Supt. Westfall's party to this place on Saturday was taken out riding by a well known and gallant disciple of Esculapius of our town. The ride was enjoyable—so very enjoyable, in fact, that when they returned the special car was gone.

—The Penn Yan Express says that Mr. Jones, in his play Si Perkins, to be here on Thursday, has a wonderful conception of the character of the Yankee farmer, and his appearance on the stage was always greeted with applause. Miss Montague played the Gypsy Queen admirably.

—The borough council did not meet on Monday evening, the only members present being Messrs. Will Hillibish, Ed. Brown, Jr., and Mr. Brouse. Clerk Mitchell was at his post as usual. Thomas Shangkensy sat in the president's chair and adjourned the members present in regular order.

—From our observation and from what we have heard we are convinced that Gregg Post was the finest looking body of men at the inauguration. In reality, there were only about sixty of them, but some of the reporters were so impressed by the veterans' appearance that they reported the number to be 135.

—The icy surface which covered sidewalks and streets Monday morning was frightful—the worst of the winter. Particularly bad was it on the streets where the grade is steep. The trouble was that every spot where the foot would be placed was equally slippery. Surrounding nature or art offered no place on which to rest one's foot with any degree of security. We were not surprised to find Mr. Bond Valentine circulating around quite numerous, his pockets filled with accident policies.

## LOGAN'S LIFE.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN'S CAREER MEMORIALIZED BY GREGG POST.

There are many interesting pictures on the walls of Gregg Post Hall—of men and battles. Now one more is added to the collection—that of the late General John A. Logan. It will be draped for the usual period.

On Saturday night Gregg Post held memorial services to this distinguished soldier, statesman and citizen. It was about one hour after the time announced when Presiding Officer D. S. Keller called the Post and visiting friends to order to begin the exercises. The Y. M. C. A. quartette rendered that very appropriate selection, "Sleep, Comrade, Sleep." The Commander said that it was hardly necessary to state the object of the meeting. It was to do honor to Comrade John A. Logan, who may be said to have been a member of every post in the United States. He was looked up to by all soldiers. Mr. Keller recollected with pleasure the call which he and a companion made on the distinguished deceased during a recent visit to Washington and the cordiality of their reception. With the exception of the death of ex-President Grant that of no soldier has occasioned more sorrow. The committee appointed by a former meeting to make a minute expressive of the proper historical narrative, sentiment and resolution reported through the chairman, James H. Rankin, Esq. It was, on motion, adopted.

After the commander had read the proper selections for such an occasion he called on Comrade Cassidy to pray. The petition was eloquent and touching. Then the choir sang, "When the mists have cleared away." The 90th Psalm was read and the quartette rendered "The Vacant Chair."

The meeting, said the Commander, was to be in formal and he requested Comrade Fortney to make the introductory address. In beginning his remarks that gentleman called attention to the fact that many great soldiers have been passing away. The list of the distinguished dead includes Meade, Grant, McClellan and Hancock, and now Logan. His career of military operations in Illinois was reviewed. His wonderful powers impressed even such soldiers as Grant and Sheridan, and Mr. Fortney expressed the decided opinion that Logan instead of Howard should have succeeded General McPherson. Logan was one of those who organized the G. A. R. He was a rugged man and his honor was of a rugged character. Mr. Fortney did not speak highly of the late distinguished Senator David Davis, but he extolled Logan in comparison. Logan was always honest and consistent and one always knew where to find him. Neither did the speaker forget to refer to Mrs. Logan who was so great a helpmeet to her husband.

Comrade James H. Rankin said that he knew Southern Illinois, the native home of Logan, about as well as any one in the room. He lived there when Mr. Logan was raising troops for the Mexican war. It was a rough country, and it is a wonder that a man of such brilliant parts as General Logan should have been reared in such a community, which was the Egypt of the United States. Logan was, at that time, about 21 years of age. He came out of the Mexican war a quarter-master. He became a peerless statesman, able to fight with his musket as well as with his tongue.

R. A. Cassidy being called on, declared that he considered it a remarkable coincidence that at the last meeting of Gregg Post which he attended the great eastern soldier, Hancock, should have been the subject of the memorial, and at this gathering the equally eminent western soldier was similarly memorialized. Hancock was a man who obeyed orders. While at his home in Canton, Ohio, he associated constantly with men who knew Logan as we knew Hancock. Logan was a blunt man; a hard-hitter, the ideal soldier of the Western armies. He related an interesting incident concerning John A. Logan's intercession in behalf of a brave Democratic soldier who applied for the position of postmaster at Canton. He never witnessed an exhibition of greater personal prowess than was shown by Logan at Atlanta. How the soldiers' eyes dilate and their breasts heave when they call to remembrance his achievements there. Logan was ever at the forefront. He (Cassidy) had never been able to account for Howard's preference, but offered as a solution the but little understood fact that in the regular army, when possible, preference is bestowed on a regularly educated officer. But for that James A. Beaver would have been a major general! This is not just for many men educated at military schools never become true soldiers. Logan was a patriot and his patriotism was of the kind which always rose above personal preference. Mr. Cassidy attributed to General Thomas the qualities of a fine officer, but believed that Logan, in Thomas' place, could have done more.

This supposition, Comrade Miller, a veteran from the West, dissented from. Thomas, he said, had done, with a fragment of his army, what Hood failed to accomplish. Logan, he said, had sufficient qualities for us to admire.

Chairman Keller made the concluding remarks.

## SIX SCHOOLS.

Teachers and Pupils in the Large Stone School House on Attegheny Street.

The children who attend the schools of Bellefonte will compose the next generation of businessmen and workers. We expect much of our town in the future—what are we doing for those who will control it? We are glad to inform our citizens that the children in the public schools are receiving an admirable training that will fit them to be the best kind of men and women.

On Monday afternoon we went to see them, limiting our attention to the six juvenile schools up stairs. We went because we were interested in the children and found our attention attracted to them at once to a much greater degree than we at first considered probable. The six rooms up stairs are peopled by bright-eyed, lively, impressive children—a multitude of them. The desks and seats are put as close together as possible and each seat contains two children. Not one dull, inexpressive countenance did we see among them; but each one attested that it reflected a character in which there is much precious, impressive material which may be moulded and trained to unlimited usefulness.

We were delighted with the order maintained by the pupils. All know how difficult it is for pupils from 6 to 12 years of age to keep quiet very long at a time. It is really more than should be expected of children. But there was a quiet and interest in the exercises of the schools which show that the children really delight in them and find that their teachers are magnetic, winning and enthusiastic, while thorough disciplinarians. The children recited their lessons well while we were there, evincing quickness in their replies, a desire to be correct and a sincere sorrow if perhaps they failed. When this spirit pervades an entire school good must come of it.

Occasionally a healthful and beneficial recreation is permitted. The children are all congregated into the two front rooms and participate in calisthenic exercises and sing pretty songs. The six schools were so assembled on Monday afternoon. The six lady teachers of these schools are Misses Strickland, Humes, McCaffrey, Weaver, Rankin and Powers. These ladies vie with each other in their splendid management of the schools and succeed admirably. Just imagine the 300 or 400 pupils all together, some of them sitting four on a seat and even occupying the class benches along the sides of the rooms. With all this vast multitude of eager, lively children the silence was sometimes so perfect that the least noise could be detected at once. They sang their lively songs with vim and animation. In some of them they illustrated the words of the song with motions of their hands, and it is indeed an interesting as a military drill to watch the countless pairs of little hands all going through the same motions. Misses Annie McCaffrey and Bella Rankin led the singing and thus have under their management a chorus which for freshness, beauty and volume of music has never been excelled in the town.

As we have stated above, we went there only to see the children at their usual duties. We feel that the pleasing exercises of Monday afternoon were, in a measure, intended for our personal entertainment, and very cordially thank both teachers and pupils. We have special reason to remember the thoughtfulness of Miss Clara Strickland, whose school seems to be a model for this or any other community.

## Conference Snorers.

Some brother of the Wilmington Conference has written a letter to the pastor of the charge that is to entertain the Conference at its next session and says: "He is very nervous, can't sleep if he hears snoring, and asks that he be put with some brother who doesn't snore." The pastor is in a fix. He is not sufficiently acquainted with the brethren to say who snores and who does not. The snorers have been requested to report at once, that stone vaults may be built for them. We do not think it would be wise to spring this question in the next session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, as we might be like Nas's cartoon in Harper's Weekly—when he depicted Tweed and his ring. He had them all standing in a circle, and the question is asked "who stole the money?" and every one points to his right hand neighbor. Brother, who snores? We have no doubt Dr. Monroe would like to hear at once, that some brethren might be accommodated just out of town. Let such rise and speak.—Conference News.

## Orthography.

MR. EDITOR: Will someone answer why our public schools take so little interest in the art of spelling? It is, in the opinion of the writer, one of the most important branches taught in our schools. The manner of teaching it is very reprehensible. Syllabication is thought to be of little or no account. If such views are entertained and acted upon it will result to the great injury of our children by preventing the only true method of word building and correct spelling. Unless a child is taught to pronounce each syllable in a word it can never become a correct speller or enunciator. Many parents await the answer.

PARENT.

## Death of Charles Horner.

Through the columns of the Altoona Tribune, of Friday morning, we learn of the death of Charles Horner, a son of William Horner, of Centre Hall. The Tribune relates the particulars of his sufferings and death as follows:

"On the 18th of last December Charles Horner, aged 18 years, had his right foot crushed by a stone falling upon it. At the time of the accident he was employed by Contractor Geesey in taking out stone in the Kettle. He was removed to the home of his sister, No. 705 Sixth avenue, where a physician attended him. On the 5th of January he was admitted to the hospital, where on the 9th inst. it was found necessary to amputate the two middle toes of the foot, gangrene having set in. The efforts of those in attendance upon him were futile to stay the progress of the disease and on Saturday his leg was amputated at the ankle. His system was so depleted that he was unable to rally and after suffering great pain he died at 7 o'clock last evening. The deceased was a son of William Horner of Centre Hall, Centre county, and to his former home his remains will be taken on Sea Shore express this morning."

—Well, the great fires have visited Bellefonte, destroyed property and demonstrated the need for hook and ladder appliances and a fire engine. What shall we do about it? It is said that on the morning of the burning of the Arcade the citizens manifested a desire to buy an engine at once. We have not learned that any thing has been done toward it. It is useless to imagine that the town can provide these things at present. To build a hose house for the Undines will be as much as the town can do for a year to come. When you look over the borough financial statement you will agree that this is so. The business men and property owners of the town must contribute. It won't take much. Three thousand dollars will perhaps be sufficient. This is not much considering the interests at stake. Doubtless, if another disastrous fire should occur sufficient subscriptions could be obtained while the fire is still burning. But we hope the fires will forbid any such casualty, and that the citizens will provide all these fire equipments in time to prevent any serious fires.

—Here is the pen portrait of Mrs. Beaver, wife of the Governor, as she arrived in Harrisburg on Monday afternoon. The special correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette drew the portrait, as follows: "Looking over the heads of the crowd from the rear you see a bright-looking little woman with black hair, dark complexion and light eyes step out onto the platform of the car. She is dressed plainly in black, the only thing by which the monotony of her attire is broken is a bunch of purple in the front of her bonnet. She has a satchel in one hand and a bird cage covered with paper, that seems to cause her a world of anxiety, in the other. She chats gaily with a lady beside her and laughing displays big white regular teeth. It is the wife of the Governor."

—The Bellefonte Iron Company have made a great acquisition to the working force at their new puddling mill. The new men are eight in number and are from Berwick, Pa. They are exceedingly expert, intelligent and efficient workmen, and even at the highest wages will be of more use to their employers than the same number of ordinary, careless workmen could possibly be. They are just the kind of men to make any institution for which they work very prosperous, and to ensure that the product of their work will be superior. We also understand that they are thoroughly temperate and moral. We hope that they will find their positions so satisfactory and will be so well pleased with Bellefonte and its surroundings that they will be induced to remain.

—A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and General Farmers Institute will be held at Harrisburg Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the 26th and 27th. Governor Beaver will preside at the meeting and the farmers throughout the State are invited to attend. The headquarters of the Board will be at the United States Hotel, where special rates have been secured, both for delegates, and those attending the sessions. For railroad ticket orders address Thomas J. Edge, Harrisburg, Pa.

—On Saturday afternoon a man named Davis escaped from the Bellefonte jail. How he effected his escape is not certainly known. He was in jail for quite a serious crime and we understand that a reward will be offered for his recapture. Davis was quite a rough character. At one time he was in the circus business, and we are informed that it was from him that the large circus tent was purchased by Potter Post, G. A. R., of Milesburg.

—A suit is pending in Montgomery county which was caused by a parrot. Two men became engaged in an angry altercation when the parrot screamed, "Kick him out!" The man who was visiting at the house thought that it was the wife of the man who lived there who gave this advice and he went at once to a justice of the peace and sued his antagonist for assault and battery.

—We have heard the services in the Methodist church, Sunday night, spoken of as unusually interesting and profitable.

## Personal Penicillings.

Mr. John Uzzle, of Snow Shoe, and Mr. C. L. Gates, of Bellefonte, were among the attendants at the inauguration who returned on the 8:35 train Tuesday night.

Prof. D. M. Wolf paid Bellefonte a visit on Tuesday. He has not perfectly regained his health, and is compelled to be very careful of his movements during this severe weather.

Pastor M. B. Loring will exchange next Sunday (Jan. 23d) with Rev. S. F. Forgeus of Bellwood, Blair county. Mr. Forgeus will preach at Milesburg at 11 o'clock a. m. and at Unionville at 6:30 p. m.

Adjutant General Hastings will continue to reside in Bellefonte and will attend to his law practice. His brother, William Hastings, will spend a week in Philadelphia and will then return to Bellefonte to remain most of the winter.

## Social Life in Patton Township.

Mr. Editor: A very enjoyable affair took place on the 12th of January at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Behers in Patton township. The occasion was a reception in honor of their son, G. W. Behers and his wife. Among the many guests present we noticed Mr. G. J. Behers and wife, Isaac Behers and wife, Mr. F. Matts and wife, M. Dale and wife, Mr. Butler of Howard, and Revs. J. L. Baker and E. A. Ziek. The dinner was grand and received ample justice.

We wish the young couple a long and happy life. May God bless them and may the bark matrimonial ever float smoothly, avoiding the shoals and quicksands along the stream of life.

## Road Scraper Suit in Next Court.

During the second week of next court is put down for trial one important suit in which Howard township is defendant, and which will decide what the law is in regard to the purchase of machinery by supervisors. Action is brought to recover pay for a road scraper which is alleged to have been sold to Howard township in 1884 for the sum of about \$300.

The defense to the claim is that the township never made a legal purchase of the scraper as one of the supervisors did not consent to its purchase, and the township has no legal right to pay for the machine.

## Another Security Against Fire.

In the course of a social letter from D. H. Bates, Esq., President of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, to our townsman Bond Valentine, he makes this declaration: "The sooner Bellefonte gets the Gamewell fire alarm telegraph the sooner will you feel safe from damage by fire. We have just secured a contract to put it in at McKeesport and also Sharpsburg, Pa."

We don't know anything about the merits of this "alarm," but if it is suitable for McKeesport and Sharpsburg why not Bellefonte?

## An Old Citizen.

Mr. Rudolph Fletcher, or "Uncle Rudy" as he is named by his neighbors, is now the oldest citizen of Howard township, being in his 87th year. At present writing he is " hale and hearty" and bids fair to reach his 100th year. He is one of the most charitable persons in Bald Eagle Valley, and many are the orphans who have found a good home at "Uncle Rudy's." In his time he has been an expert hunter of wild game and is yet fond of a day's hunt. One of his characteristics is that he still refuses to use any other gun than a flint-lock rifle.

## Public Roads to be Widened.

We understand that an important decision to all taxpayers in the county will be made at our next court. It appears that Thos. Butler, of Howard, has entered proceedings against the authorities of Howard township, or its citizens, to compel them to widen all public roads to thirty-three feet. If the Court decides in favor of the complainant it will put an extra cost on the farmers in the county, as more than one-half of the roads are much less than thirty-three feet.

## Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., January 17:

Miss Lizzie Barlet, Wm. H. Baird, Jas. B. Butler, Mrs. Jennie Benner, Harry Brown, George A. Cain, D. A. Engle, J. L. Mitchell, Jerry Posler, Lewis Wian, John A. Weaver, Elizabeth B. Yoder.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

Jas. H. DORRINS, P. M.

—This from the Altoona Times establishes the reputation of that paper as a punster: "We are gratified to learn from the Bellefonte News that D. H. Shively, of Buffalo Run, found the muff advertised for by a lady in that paper about two weeks ago. If there is anything in a name, the lost muff certainly found its way into the right hands—or, rather the right hands found their way into the lost muff—this shivery weather."

—An entertainment will be given at State College on Friday evening, Feb. 11, consisting of a Sunflower Drill by a number of young ladies, a comedy in two acts and Mrs. Jarley's wax works. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

## Personal Penicillings.

J. W. Gephart, Esq., conducted the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon.

Misses Maggie and Emma Johnson are visiting friends in the lower end of the county.

Mr. A. Lukenbaugh departed on the 1:30 p. m. train Friday over the Lemont railroad.

H. W. McCracken, a well known citizen of Rock Spring, was in Bellefonte Tuesday morning.

Harry Bush did not go to Harrisburg. Instead, he shouldered his satchel and hied away to Pittsburg.

Prof. Bierly will conduct a musical convention at Spring Mills on the 24th, to continue several days.

Miss Annie Gerberich, daughter of C. T. Gerberich, Esq., has recently been the guest of Miss Sallie Tyson, in Philipsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stover went to Ferguson township a few days ago to visit friends. They are expected home to-morrow.

Miss Sallie Hofer, of this place, is to preside at the organ on the occasion of Prof. Bierley's musical convention in Spring Mills.

E. Conrad, editor of the McVeytown Journal, and his wife, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding on Monday, the 10th.

Mrs. Farey, wife of Prof. J. Milton Farey accompanied by her infant son, departed for Lock Haven Saturday morning to visit friends.

Mr. John Tate, of the Bellefonte Iron Company, recently moved into the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. Abram Valentine and family.

Mr. A. W. Woodring, of Centre county, has charge of Jos. M. Spencer's flour mill at Bridgeport. He is a first-class miller.—Circleville Review.

Mrs. George Bowen, daughter of Capt. George Bayard, after a two weeks' visit in town, departed for her home in Canton, Ohio, at 4:22 p. m. on Wednesday.

Prof. George P. Bible came up from Lock Haven Saturday a. m. He was not alone, either, and the youth and beauty that accompanied him attracted our attention longer than usual.

Miss Paula E. Dornblaser, the energetic and erudite president of the Clinton county W. C. T. U., occasionally delivers public lectures on Prohibition, attracting and pleasing large audiences.

Miss Laura Meek, the graceful and accomplished daughter of Robert Meek, Esq., is visiting her friends in Bellefonte, remaining for a few days with the Misses Meek and now with Miss Mertie Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Bible will move to Lock Haven next month. Everybody will be extremely sorry to part with them as they are not only talented but also among our most agreeable residents.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Duncan, of Philipsburg, and Mrs. Derringer, of Philadelphia, mother of the first mentioned lady, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brown. They came from Philipsburg in a sleigh.

General Beaver and Mrs. Beaver, Gregg Post, G. A. R., and many citizens departed for Harrisburg on the 10:35 a. m. train Monday. Among the veterans soldiers who composed the delegation was Capt. W. C. VanValin, of Unionville.

Baron Bernar Haas, a relative by marriage of Prince Bismarck, was arrested in Williamsport the other day. He was taken at once to New York city. The charge against him is forgery, 50,000 marks being the sum which he obtained through forged papers.

Mr. Frank Bush, of Caledonia, Elk county, accompanied by a Mr. Smith, of Altoona, visited Bellefonte Thursday. Mr. Bush has not been in Bellefonte before for four years. He, however, succeeded in doing good work for both Beaver and Patton during the campaign.

Poor Overseer, James Schofield went to Altoona, Tuesday morning on business relating to the interests of the poor of this place. He informs us that the total loss of property caused to some people by the two recent fires in this place have increased the poor expenses considerably, but that he expects to make a good showing in the interests of economy when his first year of service is ended.

Dr. C. M. Borden meets with some disagreeable experiences in coasting. On Howard street, last week, his sled ran away from him, leaving him spinning around and around in the road so that he could not tell for a long time whether an earthquake was swallowing him or he was struggling with an unusually difficult tooth. On Thursday evening he tried Lamb street. When he reached the gentle elevation at the intersection of Allegheny street and his sled jumped over it he thought that he was going to make the leap directly over the Episcopal church spire. He came down with force enough to realize for several days so come that he is on Mother Earth again.

## MARRIED.

WEBB-SHAPEL—On the 1st inst., by Rev. Chas. T. Beck, Mr. Frank C. Webb, of Lock Haven and Miss Ida V. Shafer, of Madisonburg.

## DIED.

BOAL—On the 8th inst., at Mr. John Royer's near Tazewell, Mrs. Hannah, wife of William Boal, aged 90 years, 8 months and 11 days.